FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PETROVSKIY INTERVIEWED ON LINKAGE, WARSAW PACT, FRG

LD312011 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 31 May 87

["The Week" program; no video available]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] At the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee the organization's disarmament proposals to date were confirmed and further initiatives were also taken. [passage omitted] Alajos Chrudinak spoke in Moscow to Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy foreign minister, about the topical disarmament issues.

[Begin recording] [Chrudinak] A few weeks ago it still seemed that only a few steps separated us from the conclusion of the agreement connected with the elimination, annihilation, of medium-range missiles. But time passes and there is still no agreement. What is the situation? What has happened? Why is it not possible for you to reach agreement?

[Petrovskiy in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] First of all I have to say that on this occasion, on this issue, when we agreed we would examine the case of medium-range missiles separately, to tell the truth we also took into consideration the wishes of the European countries. When we proposed a so-called package deal in Reykjavik to the Americans, they asked: What is the good of this packages? It would be better if we resolved the individual problems separately. We agreed to this, so that, in fact...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] Without linkage [oesszekapcsolas], without linkage [preceding word in English]?

[Petrovskiy] Yes, without linkage; we had stopped this linkage [preceding word in English], and now it is they who are starting to link things. They link operational and tactical missiles with the medium-range missiles. But Mikhail Gorbachev told Shultz last time: Alright, we are ready to include these operational and tactical missiles in this agreement. Now the West, if I may so put it, is having an attack of some kind of political spasm; it is in agony about this issue and cannot decide what to do. At the same time, in this situation they are now making attempts to consolidate their positions. But not by means of political agreements; rather by trying to wrest for themselves some kind of military superiority.

[Chrudinak] In Paris and Bonn they are now saying -- and NATO's Commander in Chief Rogers is also of the view -- that they need nuclear deterrence. They say this doctrine has so far proved itself very well, has worked superbly, since it held up the Soviet Union which, in the field of conventional armaments, in their opinion, is much stronger than they are. What do you reply to this argument of theirs, according to which, if there were no nuclear deterrence, war would break out, because the Soviets are aggressive and so on?

[Petrovskiy] First of all, I can say to you that I am unable to accept their first assertion that the only reason war has not broken out so far is because nuclear deterrence exists and operates. This is just as if, prior to World War II, let us assume, we had said that chemical weapons -- which we can also say is a weapon of mass destruction -- will prevent the outbreak of war.

But chemical weapons still did not prevent the outbreak of the World War. As for the assertions that in the field of conventional armaments the Soviet Union has superiority, I think this is not a very honest approach, since at the official level the fact is pretty well known by NATO's political and military leaders that there is an approximate equality between us. In respect of certain kinds of weapons the Soviet Union has a quantaitative superiority; in relation to other armaments, however, the United States and the NATO member states have it. But all in all we can talk about equality, parity. But if it is a question of our talking seriously about this topic, from the viewpoint of the politician, the diplomat, then we must also say that in response to these concerns we made the proposal, in Budapest as a matter of fact...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] At the consultations of the Warsaw Pact?

[Petrovskiy] Yes, the Warsaw Pact proposed that we should begin the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. And what is more, we proposed a pretty accelerated rate, that by the start of the nineties, already the two military blocs should reduce the numbers of their armed forces by nearly 1 million. Since the Budapest consultation of the Warsaw Pact 1 year has already elapsed, but there is still no response. If the NATO countries are really seriously anxious over conventional armaments then we can justifiably ask why they rejected our proposal for the meeting of Warsaw Pact and NATO military chief commanders. At this meeting it would have been possible to debate all issues of European military policy. It seems to me that the task now is that we should learn to live in peace. We must learn to live without nuclear weapons; we must live without them as mankind has learned, for example, to live without cannibalism, the keeping of slaves and colonization. For these things were also invented by man; he created them. But man is nonetheless capable of living without these things. Well then, why could mankind not live without nuclear weapons? One year has elapsed since we last met. But unfortunately in diplomacy there has been practically no progress whatsoever. I am thinking about the signing of agreements. We hold discussions, but no agreement has come into being in diplomacy. In military policy, on the other hand, in this period the realization of a new military program has been started. A situation is developing which in Russian we call a kind of scissors. The military programs are implemented, but at the diplomatic level no agreements have come into being.

[Chrudinak] In that case, could we see Chancellor Kohl's attitude also as an obstacle on the path leading to the signing of agreement? On 4 June the chancellor will announce his definitive stance. How do you evaluate his attitude?

[Petrovskiy] I am counting on it, that sober thinking will in the end gain ground, after all, also in the highest political circles of the German Federal Republic. I could even say that now there is a historic chance for the FRG to have the opportunity to show whether it really wants a change in the European situation -- the key to which is the reduction of the extent of military confrontation; or is its intention to continue its military effort? This is a historic opportunity. [end recording]

HONECKER OPENS WARSAW PACT MEETING IN BERLIN

LD281532 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Berlin May 28 TASS -- The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states began its regular meeting in the capital of the German Democratic Republic today.

Erich Honecker opened the meeting with a brief speech of welcome.

Three sessions were held. They were chaired in turn by Mikhail Gorbachev, head of the Soviet delegation, Gustav Husak, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, and Todor Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian delegation.

Gorbachev, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Janos Kadar, Nicolae Ceausescu, Zhivkov, Husak, and Honecker made statements.

The Political Consultative Committee, at the meeting proceeding in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely business-like cooperation, is examining the situation in Europe and the world at large, including questions of preventing nuclear war, defusing tension in Europe and promoting the all-European process, tasks in the struggle for restructuring international relations on the basis of a new way of political thinking rejecting militarism and the cult of force.

It is also discussing questions of enhancing cooperation on matters of foreign policy within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and coordinating urgent joint actions in the world arena.

The Political Consultative Committee will continue its meeting tomorrow.

PRAVDA Lists Participants

PM291121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Conference of Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee"]

[Text] Berlin, 28 May -- A scheduled conference of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee began work today in the capital of the GDR.

Taking part in the conference are:

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and head of the delegation; G. Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; D. Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of national defense; M. Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; P. Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs;

From the Hungarian People's Republic -- J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP and head of the delegation; G. Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; P. Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian minister of foreign affairs; F. Karpati, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian minister of defense;

From the German Democratic Republic -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and head of the delegation; W. Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; E. Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State; H. Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense; G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs;

From the Polish People's Republic -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of State, and head of the delegation; Z. Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; M. Orzechowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish minister of foreign affairs; F. Siwicki, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Polish minister of national defense;

From the Socialist Republic of Romania -- N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and head of the delegation; C. Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government; I. Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; V. Milie, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian minister of national defense; I. Totu, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian minister of foreign affairs; G. Caranfil, Romanian ambassador to the GDR;

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the delegation; A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs; S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense; V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee;

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of Czechoslovakia, and head of the delegation; L. Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the CSSR Government; V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs; M. Vaclavik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak minister of national defense.

Also taking part in the work of the conference are Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces, and H. Krolikowski, general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee and GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The conference was opened by E. Honecker, who delivered a brief speech of welcome.

Three sessions were held which were chaired in turn by head of the USSR delegation M.S. Gorbachev, head of the CSSR delegation G. Husak, and head of the Bulgarian delegation T. Zhivkov. Speeches were made by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, W. Jaruzelski, J. Kadar, N. Ceausescu, T. Zhivkov, G. Husak, and E. Honecker.

The Political Consultative Committee conference, which is taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely businesslike cooperation, is examining the situation in Europe and the world as a whole, and in particular the issues of averting a nuclear war, moving on to specific nuclear disarmament measures, easing tension in Europe, and developing the all-European process, and the tasks of the struggle to restructure international relations on the basis of the assertion of the new political thinking which disclaims militarism and the cult of force.

The issues of stepping up further foreign policy cooperation within the Warsaw Pact framework and coordinating pressing joint foreign policy actions are also being discussed.

The Political Consultative Committee conference will continue its work tomorrow.

GORBACHEV COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH REAGAN

AU290940 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, May 29 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told correspondents here Wednesday that it was "difficult to say" whether he will meet this year with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Gorbachev's comments came shortly before the Warsaw Pact's Consultative Political Commission, which groups the leaders of the seven-country military alliance, resumed its meetings in the East German capital, according to the official news agency ADN.

ADN said that Friday's session, which was chaired by Hungarian leader Janos Kadar, would be the final round in the two-day summit, concluding with an afternoon press conference by the commission secretary, East German Herbert Krolikowski.

The supreme governing body of the Warsaw Pact held three sessions of talks Thursday.

Before the summit resumed Friday, Mr. Gorbachev visited an industrial exhibition escorted by Erich Honecker, head of state and of the East German Communist Party.

Asked by a Western corerspondent whether he would encounter Mr. Reagan during 1987, Mr. Gorbachev replied that it was "difficult to say."

"I've already made many more statements than I should have on this subject," the Soviet leader added.

Mr. Gorbachev was to leave Berlin late in the day. The visiting leaders of the other Pact countries -- Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, General Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland, Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mr. Kadar -- were also scheduled to leave East Germany on Friday.

GORBACHEV, HONECKER DISCUSS BILATERAL COOPERATION

LD281920 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Berlin May 28 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met here today with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The conversation covered a broad range of issues, on which the two fraternal parties are working now.

Questions pertaining to bilateral cooperation in the political, economic and other fields were examined from the viewpoint of implementation of the agreements, which were reached in the course of the summit meetings in Berlin in April and in Moscow in October 1986. Certain progress has been made in a number of areas, including in the development of direct ties between industrial plants, amalgamations and integrated works of the USSR and the GDR.

At the same time it has been found necessary to lend dynamism to the introduction of new forms of cooperation, which will open broad possibilities for the development of cooperation in the field of production, science and technology, help resolve major tasks of economic, social and cultural construction in both countries. It has been agreed that this package of issues will be examined in detail soon.

In the course of the meeting, tasks were discussed of cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the international arena. Satisfaction has been expressed with the high degree of coordination of actions in carrying out the agreed foreign policy line of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in the effort to ensure peace and security in Europe. The importance has been stressed of regular consultations at various levels on questions concerning the interests of both countries.

The meeting proceeded in the spirit of mutual understanding and cordiality.

Further on Meeting

LD290103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2110 GMT 28 May 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 28 May, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had a meeting in Berlin with Erich Honecker. Their conversation was devoted to a wide range of subjects on which the two fraternal parties are now working.

Questions of bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres were discussed in relation to implementing the accords reached during the summit meetings in Berlin in April 1986 and in Moscow in October 1986.

In a number of areas, including the development of direct links between enterprises, associations, and combines of the USSR and GDR, definite progress has been achieved. At the same time, they noted the need to impart dynamism to the introduction of new forms of cooperation. This will open broad opportunities for developing coproduction in industry, science, and technology and help to solve major economic, social, and cultural constructin tasks in both countries. It was agreed that this complex of questions will be examined in detail in the very near future.

In the course of the conversation, they discussed USSR and GDR cooperation tasks in the international arena. Satisfaction was expressed with the high degree of coordination of actions in carrying out the agreed foreign policy line of the Warsaw Pact member states in the cause of ensuring peace and security in Europe. The importance of regular consultations at various levels on matters affecting the interests of both countries was stressed.

The talk took place in a spirit of mutual understanding and cordiality.

Later today, at a concert hall in the GDR capital, outstanding GDR artists gave a gala concert on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of Berlin. [video shows crowds greeting Gorbachev and his party] This is how Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the members of the Soviet delegation were welcomed by the Berliners gathered in the square in front of the central concert hall. [Video shows Gorbachev accompanied by Gromyko, Raisa Gorbacheva and other unidentified individuals. He is heard saying: "I congratulate you on the jubilee", and seen smiling and waving to the crowd as he walks through them. The crowd chants "friendship" first in Russian, then in German and claps as the group mounts the steps leading to the concert hall.]

Present at the concert, which was a great success, were the following delegations of the Warsaw Pact member states attending the conference of the Political Consultative Committee:

from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Comrade Zhivkov; the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Comrade Kadar; the GDR, led by Comrade Honecker; the Polish People's Republic, led by Comrade Jaruzelski; the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Comrade Ceausescu; the USSR led by Comrade Gorbachev; and the CSSR, led by Comrade Husak.

Science Exhibition Visit

LD290924 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin May 29 TASS -- Today Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited in Berlin the exhibition "Science and Production of the GDR at the Service of People". More than 1,300 exhibits put on the show describe realization of the economic strategy put forth by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The exhibition reflects the constantly growing alliance between science and production, achievements of the GDR's working people in developing and using modern technology in machine-tool building, electronics and robotics. The show graphically illustrates the deepening process of socialist economic integration between the GDR and the Soviet Union and other CMEA member countries. The exhibition was visited, together with the Soviet leader, by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the State Council of the GDR.

RYZHKOV, GDR'S STOPH DISCUSS COOPERATION, PROGRESS

LD282121 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Berlin May 29 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov and Willi Stoph, who are taking part in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, held a conversation in Berlin on May 28.

Having expressed satisfaction with steady strengthening of the relations of fraternal friendship between the two countries and peoples, the heads of government stressed that the all-round cooperation between the USSR and the GDR was an important condition for implementing the tasks set forth by the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 11th Congress of the SUPG, for promoting economic and social progress in both countries.

Main attention was paid to questions of bilateral relations in conditions of extending economic integration and introducing new forms of cooperation. Both sides expressed the conviction that more vigorous efforts in establishing direct ties between amalgamations, combines and enterprises, in setting up joint scientific and production collectives and in forming joint ventures would give more dynamism and scope to cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, help boost its efficiency.

Measures on fulfilling the long-term programme for the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the GDR until the year 2000 and the comprehensive programme for scientific and technical progress of CMEA member countries until the year 2000 were discussed.

The meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Gerhard Schurer, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Committee.

HONECKER HOSTS DINNER FOR PACT DELEGATES

LD291402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1328 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (TASS) -- Today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner in Berlin in honor of the delegations of the Warsaw Pact member states at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee.

These delegations attended: Bulgaria -- headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the PRB State Council; Hungary -- headed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; the GDR -- headed by Erich Honecker; Poland -- headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR State Council; Romania -- headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the SSR; the USSR -- headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Czechoslovakia -- headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR.

Erich Honecker made a speech to those assembled. Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered an address in reply on behalf of the delegations of the fraternal countries. The dinner took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

DELEGATES PAY VISIT TO BERLIN'S RED TOWN HALL

LD292017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 May 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report from Berlin by special correspondent Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Today, the final day of the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, was marked by many important events in the GDR capital. This morning, prior to the start of the sessions, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Erich Honecker visited a science and technology exhibition which opened a few days ago at one of Germany's biggest exhibition halls. A wide-ranging exhibition has been mounted here which graphically describes the utilization of progressive technology in various branches of industry and science in the GDR. Many of the exhibits reflect the GDR's successfully developing scientific and technological cooperation. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev talked to the heads of a number of major GDR enterprises and scientific institutions, asking about the problems of accelerating scientific and technological progress and stepping up its influence on industrial production and the development of science and culture.

Following the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the heads of the delegations of the other countries of the Warsaw Pact visited Berlin's celebrated Red Town Hall. Residents of the city who had gathered in the square in front of the town hall warmly welcomed the leaders of the socialist community. The emissaries of the fraternal states congratulated the mayor of Berlin on the city's 750th anniversary which falls this year. They made entries in the golden book for honorary visitors.

[TASS International Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 29 May carries a similar report and includes Gorbachev's entry into the "Golden Book": "In the year of the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin I wish all people of the capital of the fraternal German Democratic Republic new successes in the building of a developed socialist society, and in the work for lasting peace and security."

["Your wonderful city impresses one by the scope of what has been accomplished over a historically comparatively short period which has passed since the May Days of 1945 when the way for the deepest social and democratic transformations on German solid opened."

["The Communists and all working people of Berlin make a tangible contribution to strengthening the versatile cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR in all fields of social life, and do much to give it a still greater effectiveness and dynamism and enrich it with new forms."

["They are rightfully proud of their capital which, due to intense work of all people of the republic, has become one of important economic, political and cultural centers of present-day Europe, the symbol of the new, and the bulwark of peace on German soil."]

Comrade Gorbachev wished all the residents of the capital of fraternal GDR further successes in the construction of a developed socialist society and in the struggle for a stable peace and security in this anniversary year. [Video shows Gorbachev at the head of the group approaching the town hall, to applause from the assembled crowd. Inside, the camera focuses on Gorbachev and the mayor, and Gorbachev is shown signing the visitors' book]

This souvenir was presented as a gift to Berlin. [video shows a decorated vase; Gorbachev being interviewed]

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] I am very happy to be spending these days here on GDR soil, the first state of workers and peasants. [sentence as heard] At this time I would like to say we very highly value and cherish our friendship. We want it to develop and become stronger. I think this is in line with the greatest interests of our two peoples. [end recording] [video shows Gorbachev turning away from the camera, and voices can be heard saying "thank you, thank you very much!"]

CONCLUSION OF MEETING BRINGS APPRAISALS

'Fresh Initiatives'

LD311626 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Berlin May 31 TASS -- The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states has reaffirmed that there is now every opportunity to carry out practical steps in the field of disarmament. A statement to this effect was made in Berlin by Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Specific proposals, he said, have come from the Berlin meeting for a considerable cut in the forces and weapons of all types. The fresh initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-states are designed to serve towards building up confidence in relations between states, creating further prerequisites for disarmament. The results of the conference are a source of inspiration for all the forces of sanity and realism, give a broad scope for continuing the political dialogue with all who wish to contribute towards the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union's proposals that an agreement be concluded without delay on the elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe, and that Soviet and American threatre missiles in Europe be simultaneously eliminated open up a real chance to free the world from the nuclear weapons by the year 2000. In resolutely carrying out a peaceable policy, the GDR favours a full implementation of those proposals, Willi Stoph said.

Pact Doctrine 'Defensive'

LD291811 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 May 87

[Report by special correspondent Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The participants in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting considered in detail the situation in Europe and throughout the world. They consider that the development of world events, the changes in international relations, and scientific and technological progress require new thinking and a new approach to the questions of war and peace.

The Warsaw Pact members again declare that their military doctrine is of a defensive character and proceeds from the need to maintain an equal balance of military forces at as low a level as possible. Those taking part in the meeting proposed that a number of practical steps should be implemented in the field of nuclear disarmament.

It is proposed that an agreement be concluded without delay on eliminating all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. After the signing of such an agreement, the Soviet missiles deployed as retaliation for the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe will be withdrawn from the GDR and Czechoslovakia by agreement with the governments of those countries.

It is proposed at the same time that Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe be eliminated and that talks be held on such missiles located in the eastern USSR and in the United States.

It is also necessary to resolve the issue of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. It is proposed that this be done at multilateral talks between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO member states.

The Warsaw Pact member countries also propose that agreement be reached on a radical reduction of strategic offensive armaments with a simultaneous strengthening of the conditions of the ABM Treaty. Specifically, it is proposed that over 5 years a 50 percent reduction be made in the strategic offensive armaments of the USSR and the United States and that then talks be held about subsequent reductions of them.

The Warsaw Pact organization proposes that efforts be made to achieve a total banning of nuclear tests.

The participants in the meeting resolutely advocate that the appearance of weapons in space not be permitted.

The ABM Treaty must be strictly observed.

The leaders of the allied socialist states advocated the drawing up of key clauses in an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding strategic offensive armaments. These key clauses could, together with the signing of a treaty on medium-range missiles, be the object of an accord between the Soviet Union and the United States at summit level.

'New Political Thinking'

LD291401 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] First a dispatch from Berlin where a conference ended on Friday of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. As usual the conference brought together party and state leaders of the seven socialist member countries, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR.

The leaders of the seven Warsaw Treaty nations reviewed the situation in Europe and the world in the context of preventing nuclear war, getting down to real nuclear disarmament, developing the European process and restructuring international relations on the basis of new political thinking. What is this basis? It lies in negating militarism and the cult of violence on the international scene, in orienting toward cooperation and mutual assistance in the interconnected world of today. The point is humanity is facing a number of pressing problems which could be solved or at least dealt with jointly if it were possible to end the arms race. The problems are illiteracy and disease, environmental pollution, and tapping new sources of energy. In short disarmament and development.

This formula contains the only feasible and sensible approach to the global problems of our time. This is the only reasonable alternative to the race into oblivion, to nuclear disaster threatening the human race with the continued arms race and moreover with its extension to outer space. The socialist community has advanced a whole complex of concrete proposals to reduce military tension. The proposals cover strategic nuclear armaments, medium and shorter range missiles, chemical weapons, and conventional arms. The Warsaw Treaty countries have declared again and again that they are ready to reduce and even destroy any type of weapons along the principle of reciprocity, equality, and equal security of the sides.

Document, Communique Issued

LD291046 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin May 29 TASS -- The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states ended its work here today.

The document "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty Member States" was signed at the concluding session which was chaired by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party.

The document was signed:

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria by Todor Zhivkov, for the Hungarian People's Republic by Janos Kadar, for the German Democratic Republic by Erich Honecker, for the Polish People's Republic by Wojciech Jaruzelski, for the Socialist Republic of Romania by Nicolae Ceausescu, for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by Mikhail Gorbachev and for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by Gustav Husak.

A communique of the meeting was also adopted.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation and demonstrated a unity of views on all questions under discussion.

Conference Communique

PM3O1925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

["Communique on Conference of Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee"]

[Text] A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held in Berlin on May 28-29, 1987.

From the People's Republic of Bulgaria the meeting was attended by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (PRB), head of the delegation, Georgiy Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRB; Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense of the PRB; Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of the foreign affairs of the PRB.

From the Hungarian People's Republic the meeting was attended by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSZP), head of the delegation; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZP Central Committee; Petur Varkonyi, member of the MSZP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of HPR; Ferenc Karpati, member of the MSZP Central Committee and minister of defense of the HPR.

From the German Democratic Republic the meeting was attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, head of the delegation; Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the State Council of the GDR; Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense of the GDR; Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and secretary of the SED Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of State of the GDR; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

From the Polish People's Republic the meeting was attended by Wojceich Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) and president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic (PPR), head of the delegation; Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Marian Orzechowski, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the PPR; Florian Siwicki, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of national defense of the PPR.

From the Socialist Republic of Romania the meeting was attended by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania (SRR), head of the delegation; Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), prime minister of the Government of the SRR; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP; Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and minister of national defense of the SRR; Ion Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and foreign minister of the SRR; Gheorghe Caranfil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRR to the GDR.

From the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the meeting was attended by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the delegation; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister; Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defense minister; Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

From the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic the meeting was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, head of the delegation; Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia; Milan Vaclavik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, minister of national defense of the Czechoslovakia.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were also Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov and general secretary of the PCC [Political Consultative Committee], first deputy foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic Herbert Krolikowski.

1. The participants in the meeting studied in detail the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. They believe that the development of world events, the changes in international relations, the growing inter-dependence of states, scientific and technological progress, the creation of weapons of unprecedented destructive power require a new thinking, a new approach to questions of war and peace, disarmament and other complex global and regional problems, a renunciation of the concept of "nuclear deterrence" according to which nuclear arms are a guarantee of the security of states. There can be no victors in a nuclear war.

They confirmed their conviction that the cardinal task is to avert war, rule it out forever from the life of mankind, preserve peace on earth, stop the arms race and move on to concrete measures of disarmament, first of all nuclear disarmament, directed at general and complete disarmament.

This requires the pooling of the efforts of all states, of all peace-loving forces, the strengthening of trust in relations between states, especially those belonging to different social systems, and their military-political alliances, a correct understanding of each other's concerns, aims and intentions in the military field.

The Warsaw Treaty member states again declare that their military doctrine is of a defensive nature, proceeds from the need to maintain a balance of military forces on the lowest possible level, the expediency of reducing military potentials to the limits of sufficiency necessary for defence. A document was adopted on this question at the meeting and will be published.

2. The participants in the meeting believe a possibility has now appeared for taking the following practical steps in the field of nuclear disarmament to stop mankind from sliding toward nuclear catastrophe:

-- To conclude without delay an agreement on eliminating all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe on the basis of the principled accord reached in Reykjavik. Upon its signing and on agreement with the Government of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, Soviet missiles deployed in those countries as reply measures to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe will be withdrawn.

-- To simultaneously eliminate Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe and to hold talks on such missiles in the east of the Soviet Union and on United States territory.

-- To solve the question of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, including tactical missiles, at multilateral talks in the spirit of the Budapest initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

-- To reach agreement on radical reduction of strategic offensive arms in conditions of a simultaneous strengthening of the regime of the ABM Treaty. The allied socialist states come out for a 50 percent reduction of the strategic offensive arms of the USSR and the United States in the course of 5 years and for talks on their subsequent reductions.

-- To press for a full prohibition of nuclear tests as a priority measure in stopping the development, production and perfection of nuclear weapons, their reduction and elimination. The Warsaw Treaty member states propose the undelayed opening of full-scale talks for the attainment of appropriate accords in this field.

The meeting's participants come out resolutely in favor of preventing the appearance of weapons in outer space, complying strictly with the ABM Treaty, reaching accords on banning antisatellite systems and "space-to-surface" weapons, preventing an arms race in outer space and using space exclusively for peaceful purposes on a rational basis, for the benefit of all of mankind.

The leaders of the allied socialist states advocated the elaboration of "key provisions" for agreements between the USSR and the United States with regard to strategic offensive weapons, the strengthening of the regime of the ABM Treaty and nuclear testing which, along with the conclusion of a treaty on medium-range missiles, could be a subject of a Soviet-U.S. accord at the highest level and a basis for drafting legally binding Soviet-U.S. agreements.

They deem it important that all European states, above all members of both alliances, actively facilitate the process of nuclear disarmament and ensure success of the relevant negotiations.

The Warsaw Treaty member states will do everything in their power to achieve specific accords on a bilateral and multilateral basis with a view to eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation before the turn of the century.

3. The states represented at the meeting favor the earliest elimination of chemical weapons. [paragraph continues]

They reaffirm their readiness to complete already this year the elaboration of an international convention on banning chemical weapons, destroying their existing stockpiles and the industrial facilities for their production. They recall their statement to this effect, adopted in Moscow on March 25, 1987.

4. Ways of implementing the program for reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe by 25 percent in the early 1990s, advanced by the Warsaw Treaty state in June 1986, were discussed.

Such reductions would be carried out simultaneously and together with tactical nuclear systems. Along with the implementation of the proposed reductions, the meeting's participants deem it necessary to work out new measures making it possible subsequently to turn to even more substantial cuts in the armed forces, armaments, and military spending through the year 2000.

The Warsaw Treaty member states view the process of reducing military confrontation in Europe as being continuous and ensuring equilibrium at the lowest possible level at each stage.

Taking into account the asymmetry in the armed forces of the two sides in Europe, determined by historical, geographic, and other factors, they express readiness to rectify in the course of reductions the inequality that has emerged in some elements by way of corresponding cuts on the side that is ahead. The process of reducing troops and armaments would be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the states' military spending.

The states represented at the meeting call on all states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to hold a meeting of foreign ministers, which would adopt a decision on starting large-scale talks with a view to reducing drastically the armed forces and conventional armaments and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe and reducing military spending accordingly.

It would be advisable that these talks also discuss a number of top-priority measures connected with the lowering of military confrontation and the prevention of the threat of sudden attack, reciprocal withdrawal of the most dangerous, offensive types of weapons from the zone of direct contact of the two military alliances, and the reduction of the concentration of the armed forces and armaments in the zone down to the lowest agreed upon level.

The second stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe would be the best forum for discussing these issues. At the same time there are other options for discussing disarmament issues, above all within the framework of the all-European process, including the convocation of a special forum.

The allied socialist states attach great importance to the informal consultations in Vienna between the representatives of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries, called upon to facilitate the elaboration of a mandate for the future negotiations.

In confirmation of their goodwill and in the interests of ensuring the best conditions for the future talks, the Warsaw Treaty member states express the readiness to display maximum restraint with regard to the development of their military potentials and, on the basis of reciprocity, not to build up armed forces and conventional armaments and to proclaim a moratorium for 1 or 2 years on the growth of military spending. They call on all NATO countries to display a similar approach.

5. The Warsaw Treaty member states attach great importance to steps on reducing military confrontation and strengthening security in individual parts of Europe and establishing zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans, in central and northern Europe. They reaffirm their determination to press for the implementation of the proposals on this issue, advanced by the GDR and Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria.

As to the proposals of the GDR and Czechoslovakia for establishing a nuclear free corridor along the line of contact between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO 300 kilometers wide (150 km each side), all nuclear weapons could be withdrawn from it on a reciprocal basis: nuclear munitions, including nuclear mines, operational and tactical and tactical missiles, atomic artillery, nuclear-capable strike tactical aviation, and nuclear-capable anti-air missile complexes.

The Warsaw Treaty member states favor continuing and deepening the multilateral dialogue on establishing in the Balkans a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons.

The states represented at the meeting fully back Poland's plan for arms reduction and confidence-building in Central Europe. Its implementation would be an important factor for strengthening peace and stability in the continent.

6. The implementation of disarmament measures would be guaranteed by an effective system of verification that would accord with the content of disarmament measures and include on-site inspection. Proceeding from the premise that in the event of transition to real disarmament verification becomes one of the most important means of ensuring security, the Warsaw Treaty member states support working out the strictest monitoring [proverka] measures at all stages of arms reduction.

Verification of the reduction of nuclear-missile armaments should be ensured everywhere -- at the site the missiles are dismantled and eliminated, at proving ranges and military bases, including in third countries, at training centers, storages and manufacturing plants, both state and private ones.

In the field of conventional armaments measures of verifying the very process of reduction would be accompanied by observation of the military activity of troops remaining after the reduction.

7. Having studied the course of the Vienna meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which has entered the responsible stage of working out generally acceptable accords, the states represented at the meeting declared their resolve to facilitate in every way its successful conclusion, the adoption at the meeting of substantive and balanced decisions facilitating real progress in the cause of disarmament, the strengthening of trust and development of relations between participating states in the political, economic and humanitarian fields on the firm and reliable basis of all the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. [paragraph continues]

They come out against the continent's division into opposing military blocs, for their simultaneous dissolution, for good-neighbourly cooperation in the common European home.

The states represented at the meeting express the conviction that the proposed meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of states taking part in the CSCE could not only facilitate the commencement of talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe but also the solution of other questions of European security and cooperation.

All participants in the meeting agreed that lasting peace and good-neighbourly cooperation in Europe could be ensured only on condition of respect for the existing territorial-political realities on the continent. The activity of revanchist forces, first of all in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the encouragement of revanchism anywhere run counter to the interests of detente and security, the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. In the future, too, such activity will be most resolutely repulsed.

The interests of peace, of creating a climate of trust, mutual respect and friendship among peoples demand an end to the policy of hatred among them, to any attempts to implant anti-communism, preach racism, use any forms of discrimination, and to disseminate chauvinistic and nationalistic theses.

8. The Warsaw Treaty member states are prepared to search for ways leading to a further development of mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation with all countries, come out for the removal of barriers in the field of trade and economic exchanges, for a deepening of economic ties among CSCE participant states because this would facilitate the strengthening of detente, security and peace in Europe.

The Warsaw Treaty member states come out for extensive interaction in the humanitarian field. They are convinced that everything should be done to ensure the rights of man to live and work in conditions of peace and freedom, and the full implementation of political, civic, economic, social and cultural rights in their sum total and interdependence in conditions of respect for the sovereignty of states.

9. The states represented at the meeting confirm their resolve to press for the formation of an all-embracing system of international peace and security that would encompass both the military and political and the economic and humanitarian fields. Interaction in the field of ecology would be its component part. Such a security system would lead to the creation of a nuclear-free world in which the use of force or the threat of force would be ruled out and relations between peoples would be conducted in the spirit of mutual respect, friendship and cooperation.

The socialist countries' initiative is directed at overcoming confrontational approaches, at asserting civilized standards, an atmosphere of publicity, openness [glasnosti, otkrytosti] and trust in international relations.

The participants in the meeting welcomed the extensive exchange of views on these matters that has begun in the United Nations Organization. They come out for continuing and developing an effective dialogue along all directions and at all levels to move on to concrete measures of forming material, political, legal, moral and psychological guarantees of peace, to a practical creation of security for all. They express hope that the 42d session of the UN General Assembly will make its important contribution to this. The United Nations Organization could become an effective guarantor of an all-embracing system of international peace and security.

The states represented at the meeting stressed the need for strict respect by all states for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, nonuse of force or threat of force, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, peaceful resolution of disputes, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and other principles and goals of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and other universally recognized rules of international relations.

10. The leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states exchanged views on areas of tension and conflicts in the world and reaffirmed their resolve to actively facilitate their fair poltical settlement by way of talks.

In the Middle East, holding an international conference under the UN auspices with the equitable participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, would be of great importance for attaining a comprehensive settlement and ensuring lasting peace in that region.

Establishing a preparatory committee with the participation of five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all sides concerned could be a practical step towards convening such a conference.

The earliest cessation of the Iraq-Iran conflict and the resolution of outstanding problems by way of talks with due account for the legitimate interests of both states on the basis of generally recognized rules of international law and order would meet the interests of international peace.

The participants in the meeting welcomed the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the South Pacific, expressed the conviction that the interests of international security would be promoted by the consolidation of peace in the Korean Peninsula, resolution by political means, through talks, of all conflicts and problems existing in Southeast Asia, on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty of every country, by the development of relations of good-neighbourliness and cooperation in the area. The participants in the meeting supported the course at achieving national reconciliation in Afghanistan, an early political settlement of the situation around it on the basis of ending any interference in the internal affairs of that country, respect for its independence and sovereignty. Interest was expressed in an early implementation of the Soviet-Afghan arrangement on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in the framework of a political settlement.

The states represented at the conference confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against imperialism, colonialism, the racist apartheid policies, with the struggle of the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership for liberation and genuine independence. They resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, of other neighboring independent states.

The participants in the conference proclaimed complete support for the efforts aimed at a fair political settlement in Central America, declared for an end to aggressive actions against Nicaragua, for the recognition of the right of each people to determine the roads of its political and economic development freely and without outside interference.

The participants in the meeting discussed some aspects of the economic situation in the world, including questions connected with overcoming underdevelopment and with the establishment of a new international economic order. A document was adopted on these questions. It will be published.

11. A thorough exchange of opinions on the development of cooperation among the allied socialist countries was held at the meeting. The work of the committee of foreign ministers and the committee of defense ministers over the period that had passed since the Budapest meeting of the PCC was positively assessed. Their future tasks were outlined.

When the questions of interaction in the framwork of the Warsaw Treaty were discussed the participants in the meeting declared for imparting greater dynamism to cooperation in the foreign policy sphere, for further improving its mechanism, for the steady observance of the principles of equality and mutual responsibility in the system of political relations among the allied states. They attach importance to enhancing activity and initiative of every allied state in international affairs in the interest of conducting a concerted foreign policy course.

In this context it was decided to set up a multilateral current mutual information group consisting of representatives of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

It has been decided to create a special commission of Warsaw Treaty member states on questions of disarmament consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Ministries of Defense to exchange views and information on questions of arms limitation and disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, including the discussion of initiatives of allied states and the working out of joint proposals in this field. The creation of the commission is called upon to facilitate a still more active participation of all Warsaw Treaty member states in joint efforts in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

The Political Consultative Committee heard a report by the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states on the practical work done by the command and adopted a decision on this.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation. It demonstrated a unity of views on all questions under discussion.

The German Democratic Republic as the host country of the meeting will ensure the distribution of its documents among other states and international organisations.

The next meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states will be held in Warsaw. A representative of the Polish People's Republic, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Henryk Jaroszek, was appointed secretary general of the Political Consultative Committee for the next term.

Pact Military Doctrine

PM301921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

["On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact Member States"]

[Text] The importance of correctly defining the aims and intentions of states and military-political alliances in the military sphere incorporated in their military doctrines increases in the present situation. Aware of this and proceeding from the need to rid humanity of wars, end the arms race, preclude the use of military force, consolidate peace and security and implement general and complete disarmament, the Warsaw Treaty member states decided to set out the fundamental provisions of their military doctrine which is at the basis of the activity of the Warsaw Treaty Organizations. The doctrine reflects the community of the defensive military-political aims of its member countries and their national military doctrines.

The military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty, just as of each of its member countries, is subjugated to the task of preventing war, both nuclear and conventional. Out of the very nature of the socialist social system these states have never linked and do not link their future to the military solution of international problems. They declare for a solution of all disputable international problems peacefully, by political means.

In the nuclear-space age, the world has become too fragile for war and power politics. Humanity is faced with the problem of survival in conditions when huge volumes of the deadliest armaments have been stockpiled. A world war, the more so nuclear war, would have catastrophic consequences not only for the countries directly involved in the conflict, but also for the very life on earth.

1.

The military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty member states is strictly a defensive one. It proceeds from the view that the use of military road for resolving any disputed question is intolerable in the present conditions. Its essence is that:

The Warsaw Treaty member states will never, under no circumstances, start hostilities against any country or an alliance of countries, unless they become the target of an armed attack themselves.

They will never be the first to use nuclear weapons.

They have no territorial claims to any state either in Europe or outside it.

They do not view any state, any people as their enemy. Quite the contrary, They are prepared to build relations with all countries without exception on the basis of mutually taking into account the interests of security and peaceful coexistence.

The Warsaw Treaty member states declare that they firmly base their international relations on the respect for the principles of independence and national sovereignty, nonuse of force or threat of force, inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity, resolution of conflicts in a peaceful way, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and other principles and goals envisaged by the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act and generally recognized standards of international relations.

While favoring the implementation of disarmament measures, the Warsaw Treaty member states are compelled to maintain their armed forces in a composition and at a level that would allow them to repulse any attack from outside against any treaty member state.

The combat readiness of the armed forces of the allied states is maintained at a sufficient level so as not to be caught unaware. In the event of an attack, they will give a devastating rebuff to the aggressor.

The Warsaw Treaty member states never had, nor have an aspiration to possess armed forces and armaments in excess of what is necessary for these purposes. Thus, they strictly comply with the limits of sufficiency for defense, for rebutting possible aggression.

2.

The Warsaw Treaty member states regard ensuring reliable security of their peoples as their prime duty to them. The allied socialist states do not claim greater security than other countries, but they will not agree to lesser security either.

The existing military-strategic parity remains the decisive factor of preventing war. Further raising the level of parity does not yield, as experience shows, greater security. That is why they will continue applying efforts to maintain the balance of military force at an ever lower level.

Under these conditions, ending the arms race and carrying out measures of real disarmament are acquiring truly historic significance. The states nowadays have no other path but reaching accords on the drastic lowering of the level of military confrontation.

The Warsaw Treaty member states come out resolutely from these positions. In full compliance with the defensive essence of their military doctrine, they are consistently pressing for the following principal goals:

First. The earliest comprehensive ban on nuclear testing as a top-priority measure to end the development, production and perfection of nuclear arms, their stage-by-stage reduction and total elimination, prevention of the spread of the arms race into outer space.

Second. Prohibition and elimination of chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation.

Third. Reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe down to the level when neither side, in ensuring its defense, would have means for a sudden attack on the other side, for starting offensive operations in general.

Fourth. Strict verification of all disarmament measures, based on the combination of national technical means and international procedures, including the establishment of corresponding international bodies, exchange of military information and holding on-site inspections.

Fifth. The creation in various regions of Europe and in other parts of the world of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons and also of zones of reduced concentration of armaments and increased trust, the implementation of military confidence-building measures in Europe on a mutual basis and the attainment of accords on such measures in other areas of the world and also on seas and oceans. The mutual renunciation by Warsaw Treaty member states and North Atlantic Treaty member states of the use of military force and the adoption of commitments to maintain relations of peace, the liquidation of military bases on the territory of other states; the withdrawal of troops within the confines of national borders, the mutual withdrawal of the most dangerous offensive types of armaments from the zone of direct contact of the two military alliances and also the lowering of the concentration in that zone of armed forces and armaments to the minimum agreed-upon level.

Sixth. Regarding Europe's continuing split into opposing military blocs as abnormal, the Warsaw Treaty member states support simultaneous dissolution of the North Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Treaty and as the first step for the liquidation of their military organizations and ultimately for an all-embracing system of international security.

The Warsaw Treaty member states proposed to the North Atlantic Alliance member states to hold consultations with the aim of comparing the military doctrines of both alliances, analyzing their character and jointly studying the directions of their future evolution with a view to removing the mutual suspiciousness and mistrust that have accumulated for years, attaining a better understanding of each other's intentions and ensuring that the military concepts and doctrines of the military blocs and their members be based on defensive principles.

The existing imbalances and assymetries in certain types of armaments and armed forces and the search for ways of removing them on the basis of reductions by the side that is ahead of the understanding that such reductions would lead to the establishment of ever lower levels could also be a subject of consultations.

The socialist member states of the treaty propose to hold such consultations at an authoritative expert level with the participation of military specialists of countries of both sides. They are prepared for holding such consultations already in 1987. The consultations could be held in Warsaw or Brussels, or in each of these cities alternately.

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Todor Zhivkov
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party,
Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

For the Hungarian People's Republic

Janos Kadar
General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party

For the German Democratic Republic

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany,
Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic

For the Polish People's Republic

Wojciech Jaruzelski
First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.
Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic

For the Socialist Republic of Romania

Nicolae Ceausescu
General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party,
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mikhail Gorbachev
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Gustav Husak General Secreatary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia,
President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Berlin, May 29, 1987

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD311820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 May 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, deputy director of the Institute of the USA and Canada, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, political observer; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. An event of the first importance this week has been the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. That conference has given a new boost to the struggle of the socialist countries, allied countries, to strengthen peace. It has shown that the Warsaw Pact member states are directing all their work in foreign affairs toward creating in Europe -- it is, naturally, of Europe that one is primarily speaking -- a stable and reliable peace.

The conference examined the international situation as a whole. It examined the initiatives -- peace initiatives -- that the socialist countries have been expounding recently -- namely, the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the proposals of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, the plan recently put forward by Jaruzelski, and other proposals. You know that all the socialist countries are now making an active contribution to the policy of peace; and at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee those proposals were once again interpreted, accumulated and conjugated, so that they have now become the common proposals of the socialist states.

[Shishlin] Viktor Nikolayevich, I should like to draw to the attention of our listeners the political background of the work of the Political Consultative Committee. That conference has been held at what is indeed a most crucial, and, in some senses, decisive moment in the development of international politics, not only in this current year, but also for the years ahead. This is because, in effect, it is what happens now that will determine whether we shall succeed, in 1987, in drawing up the first major Soviet-American agreement to eliminate a whole class of armaments, or whether we shall have to wait many more years for that decision. I think that the comrades who are listening to us are aware that a fierce political battle is now going on both in Western Europe and in the United States over this problem of whether or not there is to be a USSR-U.S. agreement on medium-range missiles and possibly on other classes of armaments. Of course there is also a struggle in progress over the question of whether or not there is to be a new USSR-U.S. summit meeting -- a fruitful, full-scale meeting, a meeting that will achieve major results. In this situation, the work of the Political Consultative Committee is not only a confirmation of the clear political choice of the Soviet Union and of our country's partners, allies and friends, but also a definite development of the initiatives that have been a feature of socialist foreign policy throughout these recent years. I think the documents -- which comrades will no doubt already have had a chance to glance at -- the communique and the very interesting document on the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states -- all these documents are truly on a large international scale and of great international resonance. Though I will anticipate and say at once that attitudes to them in the world, depending upon the political orientation of the various mass media, do not present a uniform picture. Those media and those politicians who are in the habit of dismissing such things as propaganda and claim there's nothing new in these documents -- whereas surely the point about Berlin is precisely this, that there is an enormous amount that's new. [sentence as heard] But you have to be able to read, analyze what you've read, and draw conclusions from it.

[Levin] All the same, Nikolay Vladimirovich, I'd like to add that even before the Political Consultative Committee conference opened, the predominant view in many organs of the Western press was that much could be expected of this conference. Western Europe has now, to some extent, become used to our dynamic foreign policy and has realized that this would be no routine conference -- that it would be putting forward new initiatives.

[Shishlin] I wouldn't say they've become used to it, I'd say they have become spoiled. Western Europe considers that every speech by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and every decision of the Warsaw Pact is sure to contain some sensation. But I think the hallmark of our current foreign policy is that it is, indeed, a dynamic, developing policy which is seeking solutions, seeking reasonable compromises. That quest is undertaken jointly with the socialist countries. Here, of course, the voice of each socialist country is precious.

[Zhurkin] Of course. Well, I think there is perhaps no need for us to recount the contents of the documents of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, but some things are worth mentioning. Above all, what's new is, for instance, that this is the first time the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries have adopted a document on military doctrine -- the first time in just over 30 years of its existence. That does not mean that the member countries of the Warsaw Pact had no doctrines -- they had them. You can say that the Warsaw Pact did have a common doctrine. But, all the same, this common doctrine had never before been formulated in so precise and, I would say, so modern and so realistic a spirit: In a spirit corresponding to the realities of our age. After all, the doctrine of any state is something that evolves and develops. If we think back, say to the postwar period, then in the first years we -- and not we alone -- thought nuclear war very probable, and in certain conditions, I suppose, it could even have been considered inevitable.

Then somewhere around the mid-fifties, decisions of the very greatest importance were made. A firm decision was made that both by virtue of the changed social situation in the world and as a result of the colossal destructive capabilities of nuclear weapons, nuclear war was not inevitable -- that there was a possibility of averting it. That was a conclusion of enormous political significance. Then the Soviet Union achieved military-strategic parity with the United States, and the Warsaw Pact, the forces of the Warsaw Pact, achieved parity with those of NATO -- achieved a certain equality of forces with the NATO countries.

Of course it has been said more than once that interpretation of the international situation, political thought, not infrequently lags behind reality. No doubt there has been a lag of this kind in this interpretation of the problems of international security and of military-strategic problems over, say, the last 10 or 15 years. We are now seeing how rapidly -- literally in the space of a year or two -- this interpretation has been catching up with the reality of the situation. A number of new and very modern concepts have been introduced: Of adequacy of armed forces, for instance; or the clear realization that parity is not a panacea, not a guarantee, but that, as the arms race develops, disruptions are possible that would mean that parity will not be a full, 100 percent guarantee against the drift towards nuclear war -- well, and a great many other things besides.

[Shishlin] Vitaliy Vladimirovich, what you have just mentioned is indeed very important. It is contained in the doctrine -- the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states: This point about the adequacy principle.

I would like to remind you that formerly our dominant thesis was the principle of equality and identical security of the sides, as you remember, yes? -- which was often understood and treated on the basis that the principle of equal security presupposes that there is absolute symmetry of armed forces and armaments and so on. Suppose for the sake of argument that the Americans have 10,000 nuclear warheads: Then we must have 10,000 as well. If they have 20,000 nuclear warheads, we must have 20,000 nuclear warheads. The idea was the it was totally irrelevant in this case that, say, a far smaller number of nuclear warheads makes it possible to inflict unacceptable damage on a potential enemy. This principle of adequacy is seen to be of the utmost importance from the point of view of the political decisions that are made by a side that is forced to be in a situation of confrontation with some other side. It immediately brings to light a certain limiting factor, given the present extremely high ceilings that armaments have reached both in our country and in the United States.

[Levin] It is necessary to say that our doctrine, which has been adopted at the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee casts a new light, I think, on the actual problem of confrontation as well. Let me remind you what the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states amounts to. First, the Warsaw Pact member states will never under any circumstances initiate military operations against any state or alliance of states unless they themselves are subject to armed attack. They will never be first to use nuclear weapons. They have no territorial claims against any state either within or outside Europe. Now we come to what I'm saying about confrontation: They do not -- I am quoting the military doctrine -- regard any state or people as an enemy. On the contrary, they are ready to build relations with all the countries of the world without exception on the bsis of mutually taking account of the interests of security and of peaceful coexistence. I think this is also a very important political conclusion, a very important political argument. It expresses, after all, the very essence both of the military and of the foreign policy of the socialist states -- their humane character. We are willing to build relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence with everyone. We advocate this and are doing the maximum that is possible to achieve it.

[Shishlin] Well, you see, Viktor Nikolayevich, in this military doctrine that was set forth at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee I believe there is a quite obvious invitation to the NATO countries to show their hand -- to meet us and show their hand.

[Levin] An invitation to a dialogue.

[Shishlin] Yes. But not to a superficial dialogue, rather to a dialogue that will have real depth and at which a direct account will be kept of who has what weapons, what the correlation of forces is, where there are imbalances, and how these imbalances are to be overcome. In other words, this seems to me somewhat reminiscent, Vitaliy Vladimirovich -- possibly you may remember this theme that appeared in the early eighties or even the late seventies -- when the French dismissed the idea that the Warsaw Pact and NATO should mutually acknowledge each other as defensive blocs. Well, at the time the idea somehow failed to catch on; it was expressed rather schematically, in fact. But now, in effect, on a close reading of this military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states, it is also an invitation to transform the military-political blocs and to sever from those blocs their offensive elements. It is for good reason, after all, that this military doctrine of ours enshrines the premise that the general intention is to work toward a situation in which neither the Warsaw Pact nor NATO would possess forces that would make possible an offensive operation against the other side.

[Zhurkin] You know, Nikolay Vladimirovich, the interesting thing is that less than 1 year has passed since the time of the Budapest documents of the Political Consultative Committee, which we have more than once analyzed and which, indeed, did have something new to contribute to the development of an approach to the problems of international security. Now we have the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee. Less than 1 year has passed and yet many things that were merely charted in the Budapest documents have today been fully formulated. In particular, the theses you are talking about on the armed forces structure, for instance, or the need to reduce, first of all, in the process of arms reduction those elements that impart an especially offensive character to that armed forces structure and that create the conditions in which a sudden attack could occur. This, I believe, is one more confirmation of the dynamism, of how fast thought is moving, and how rapidly more and more new decisions are coming into effect. Yet, unfortunately, when we look at the NATO side we see that there things are moving very, very slowly. Frankly, the West has still not given any proper reply to the Budapest proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries. Though at the NATO session in Brussels last December in a very slick and vague form...

[Shishlin, interrupting] Yes, really it's only in Vienna that they -- at that meeting -- and even then, they're only thinking of the framework of the talks, the membership and subject matter of the talks, even though in Budapest at that time there were perfectly practical and specific ideas on the table. These have now been made still more specific, and in general the hope would be, of course, that the NATO countries, too, would bestir themselves, and that to this challenge that has been thrown down -- and this is undoubtedly a political challenge, a challenge offered by one system to the countries of the other system -- that to this challenge they would somehow try to respond worthily, worthily in the sense that this would, after all, strengthen security in Europe.

[Levin] The issue could hardly be made any clearer. We are proposing a meeting of the foreign ministers of the states that took part in the general European conference to determine the subject matter of negotiations on the reduction of armaments, including conventional armaments, and armed forces in Europe. We consider that one possible option would be to hold that conference of foreign ministers within the framework of the second stage of the meeting on strengthening trust in Europe or at some other forum. Now let me say in passing that we are offering similar alternatives in connection with several of the proposals put forward in Berlin. Let us say it is proposed to hold consultations with the aim of collating the military doctrines of the two alliances: Then we say: Certainly, let us hold these consultations in either Warsaw or Brussels, or alternately, if you like, first in one, then in the other.

Another element of these consultations is that their purpose is not just to examine together the direction of the evolution of the military alliances. Rather, the idea is to remove the mutual suspicion and distrust that have been building up for years and to achieve a better understanding of each other's intentions. In other words, it is now very often the lack of trust that we are discussing. Indeed, where trust is concerned, the situation is far from ideal. Here we have yet another very concrete and very businesslike proposal. It may not appear sensational at first sight. It is not a conference or a meeting of the foreign ministers of the 35 states, but, nonetheless, it is a very important element on the practical level, and an exceedingly important element on the political level, as well. Furthermore, when we say: Yes, there is, by virtue of the development of military doctrines, by virtue of geographical, historical, and various other conditions, a certain assymetry in the development of the various types and armed forces; of fundamental importance is our position, which is that we propose reducing those assymetries at the expense of whoever has gotten ahead. Let us say that everyone knows that the Warsaw Pact Organization has more tanks, while NATO has more antitank weapons.

Very well, let us reduce the number of tanks to the level that NATO has, and the number of antitank weapons to the level that the Warsaw Pact countries have. Or take tactical air forces: NATO has an appreciable preponderance. Here, too, we can and must go for reductions, not increases. This is not just an abstract concept; as we have already noted, the main issue now, in today's world, is the question of eliminating medium-range missiles. At the same time, we also are talking about the second zero option: operational and tactical missiles, but very often in the West you can hear talk that since the West has fallen behind in operational and tactical missiles, it would be desirable -- and some even say preferable -- for NATO to increase its number of operational and tactical missiles to be level with the Soviet Union. However, what we propose is to reduce everything in such a way that parity is at the lowest possible level. This is also a very important, fundamentally important, thesis.

[Zhurkin] Of course. Then we could go on to lower that parity, which would be at the lowest possible level, even more. That is the philosophy of the approach of the Warsaw Pact member states.

[Shishlin] We can say that, as such, the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee conference, as far as the military aspect of the activities of the Warsaw Pact is concerned, represent in some degree a deepening, a concretization, and a decoding of the fundamental programmatic ideas that were enshrined in the well-known Soviet statement of 15 January 1986. I am speaking of the program for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons and of that absolutely vital and necessary movement toward a nuclear-free world, outside of which -- outside of that movement, of course -- the future of mankind must remain cloudy.

[Levin] Of course, Nikolay Vladimirovich, this also is really a challenge to the West. There is, indeed, a perfectly clear line to be drawn between those who stand for nuclear disarmament, for the total abolition of nuclear weapons, and those who want somehow or other, on some scale or other and on whatever basis, to retain nuclear weapons, in other words, to retain the weapons the use of which could lead to the destruction of the human race. That simple boundary is being drawn quite clearly today between those who are for human survival, who want the human race to continue, and those who, by whatever motives they use to justify it, want to preserve these weapons that could put an end to human history altogther. Well, Warsaw Pact member states have stated their position quite clearly and unambiguously.

[Zhurkin] A significant feature of the decisiosn of the Political Consultative Committee is the wide audience to which they are addressed. Yes, it's true in a general sense that the Warsaw Pact is a European military-political organization; and of course the arena in which the Warsaw Pact operates is, above all, the continent of Europe. The countries of the Warsaw Pact have no thought of extending its activities to any other zones of the world. But in this interconnected world, which is brittle and forms, in some measures, an integrated whole, of course the countries of the Warsaw Pact do not shut their eyes to the problems that exist in modern international relations. It seems to me valuable that Berlin has advocated the exclusive use of political means in overcoming regional conflicts. The considerations contained in the communique of the Political Consultative Committee regarding ways of overcoming regional conflicts -- notably such acute ones as the conflict in the Near East, the situation of the Afghan problem, and the situation in Central America -- all this certainly represents a definite political platform of consolidating national relations in the most dramatic manner, of course.

[Levin] Vitaliy Vladimirovich, you were talking about the process which is now taking place, of those realities the world encounters.

However, the common denominator of this interpretation is exactly the new thinking that dictates ways of solving problems, which the Soviet Union is putting forward. Thus, all the documents of the Berlin Political Consultative Committee, under careful scrutiny, are clearly channelled along the line of this new political thinking: they reflect this new political thinking and show how we envisage it in practice. However, when we speak about our Western partners in negotiations, here we are forced to ascertain that they are, as yet, clearly lacking this new political thinking. At the same time, even if there were some partial breakthroughs, we hope that there will be suc... [changes thought] I think that today we can speak with a large degree of hopefulness about the fact that an agreement on the liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe is possible, even if this were to happen, this -- I am talking about Western politics -- still does not, so far, reflect any sort of new approach toward the very essence of the problem. We, on the other hand, are proposing that all the negotiations on the reductions of armaments and armed forces, nuclear and conventional, be conducted precisely in line with this new political thinking. Our concept is clear from here: to lead the whole task toward minimal armaments, toward the minimal amount of armed forces, and this issue is probably one of principle.

[Shishlin] Viktor Nikolayevich, you started talking about new political thinking. However, you yourself, of course, as well as Vitaliy Vladimirovich, and I myself, often encounter the question, what is the new political thinking, our often interlocutors ask. What are the elements of this new political thinking? Thus, the first element, the first element of this new political thinking is to see the world as it is -- in other words, contradictory, but interdependent, in a certain measure integral -- this element, I think is beginning to make headway. Despite all ideological prejudices, of which there are simply mountains in the West, it is making headway. The new political thinking, of course, demands actions commensurate to those challenges which the end of the 20th century is posing to mankind. Mankind simply must begin to see that it is threatened wth extinction not only from the accumulation of armaments, from a sort of failure in politics, or failure on the part of some individual, but that it is also threatened with enormous dangers due to the growing gap between the developed North and the poverty-stricken South. Here terrible dangers are also hidden. I think that it is precisely in this sense that the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee place this problem of overcoming backwardness very distinctly next to the problem of the reduction of the arms race, the overcoming of military confrontation. Therefore, the new political thinking is not --- and it is most important to understand this -- some sort of political abstraction: The new political thinking is an absolutely practical answer to those real problems which the contemporary world today encounters. The decisions of the Political Consultative Committee have, of course, been sustained in this spirit.

[Levin] I completely agree with you Nikolay Vladimirovich. For example, let us compare the position and actions of our partners today, with what used to happen only 2 or 3 years ago. Are there any big, fundamental changes? Objectively we must admit that there are not. We must not look at the world through rose-colored glasses. However, at the same time, let me draw your attention to the fact that in certain areas where the West used to try to lead an offensive, today, politically, it remains on the defensive; in certain areas some quite influential political forces are admitting the practicability of Soviet proposals and Soviet initiatives. Maybe today these forces have not, as yet, put enough pressure on their governments and have not forced them to adopt many sensible proposals; there are, nevertheless, attempts to maneuver, and not just to push ahead boldly as used to happen some 2, 3, or 4 years ago. I think that a period of some 1, 2, or 2 and 1/2 years in a historical sense is, on the whole, not long, but during this period a certain relaxation and in some instances even a certain erosion of tough, intransigent positions of various forces in the West has taken place.

Or what has happened is that forces which spoke out rigidly and actively from positions of confrontation are now becoming more and more compromised, and forces which take a more constructive approach to contemporary international relations -- maybe in theory they do not yet acknowledge the new thinking -- however, these forces in their countries now appear as the most realistic forces, as the more serious forces. I would like to say once again that often it is a question of nuances; however, in such important ... [changes thought] when we talk about such important political categories, nuances also play a significant role. Nevertheless, there is really movement in the world. There is movement, and, once thinks, in a more constructive direction.

[Shishlin] It is not that we have directly set ourselves the task of changing the world in 1 day; of course our policy has been gathering energy, dynamism and courage; in general what has happened is that, of course, our foreign policy has been significantly enriched, but also international relations have been enriched by having been drawn into the process of restructuring. It is the initial phase, and the distance stretching in front of us is great, but the decisions of the recent Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin -- this is another step on the way to this restructuring of international relations.

[Levin] It is precisely in connection with this, I think, that we should note another detail. We appeal to all the states of the European Continent, to all the participant states of the All-European Conference, to make their own contribution toward solving the problem of the reduction and the limitation of armaments. Europe is our common home and we must solve these problems jointly. We appeal to all the forces who take the position of reason. Concern for the destinies of the world, not only in Europe but in the whole world, pervades all the documents of the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee, and, therefore, the general tone of this conference, the documents adopted there, I think with good reason can be characterized as optimistic, constructive, businesslike. There are a lot of concrete proposals. We are putting forward a wide platform -- now it is up to the West. This program comes to an end here, comrades. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

SHABANOV ON USSR POLICY IN ASIA, PACIFIC, AFGHANISTAN

LD092234 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 8 May 87

["Part" of interview with Deputy Defense Minister General Vitaliy Shabanov by unidentified Radio Moscow interviewer; date and place not given -- Shabanov's remarks recorded in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] On 9 May the Soviet Union marks the day of victory over Nazi Germany in World War II. Deputy Defense Minister General Vitaliy Shabanov has visited Radio Moscow and answered our questions: Here is part of the interview, concerning Soviet policy in Asia and the Pacific.

The booklet, "Soviet Military Power," published by the Pentagon recently, claims that the Soviet Union has intensified its military activity in the Asia-Pacific region. What can you say in this connection?

[Begin Shabanov recording] The allegations that the Soviet Union has stepped up its military activity in the Asia-Pacific area conflict with reality. The Pentagon's booklet, "Soviet Military Power," is built on such fables entirely. This isn't a new ruse. It is largely designed to attempt to justify the unseemly behavior of U.S. militarists. What we observe in the Asia-Pacific region is not a mythical Soviet

threat but a quite real escalation of military preparations launched by the United States and its allies. The United States is building up its Armed Forces deployed in the west Pacific, close to the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Asia.

It is improving their organizational structure and increasing the number of nuclear strike weapons at their disposal. The United States is also engaged in expanding and strengthening the vast network of its military bases and facilities. A noticeable growth of militarist activity is in evidence in Japan and in South Korea.

Washington intends to knock together, with these two countries, another military alliance, a kind of NATO in the East. All this is a major reason for greater tensions in the Asia-Pacific region. [end recording]

With most of its territory located in Asia the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to such a development. What countermeasures is it going to take?

[Begin Shabanov recording] The Soviet Union is closely watching the situation developing in the vicinity of its borders. However it has never been in favor of greater military confrontation. That is why the general secretary of our Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, put forward in his statement made in Vladivostok last July an extensive program for improving the state of affairs in the Asia-Pacific region. The program provides for measures that would place a barrier on the path of proliferating and building up nuclear weapons in that part of the world. This country called for starting talks on reducing naval activity in the Pacific and for resuming negotiations on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The Soviet Union called for expanding confidence-building measures, for reducing troops and conventional weapons in Asia to reasonable limits.

The Soviet Government decided to withdraw a considerable part of its troops from Mongolia and has begun to carry out this decision. This country believe that it's essential to resolve the situation on the Korean peninsula, in and around Kampuchea and in other regions. [end recording]

In this context, we cannot fail to mention Afghanistan.

[Begin Shabanov recording] With reference to Afghanistan it should be mentioned that late last year the Soviet Union withdraw six regiments from Afghanistan in accordance with an agreement reached with the Afghan Government. The limited contingent of Soviet troops left there to help the Afghan people will be removed totally when the situation is and around that country gets normalized. However, the forces encouraging and financing the undeclared war against Afghanistan are obviously seeking to hinder this process. The Soviet Union is ready to do all it can to ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region. Its initiatives and practical steps testify to this convincingly. [end recording]

COMMENTATORS ON REAGAN AWARENESS OF IRANGATE DEAL

Goranskiy: Bush, Reagan Ties

OW290819 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2210 GMT 28 May 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Igor Goranskiy commentary]

[Text] After a short intermission, the hearings of the special U.S. congressional commission on the scandalous matter of Irangate resumed. Our commentary.

[Goranskiy] Hello, comrades. The hearings began with evidence from the retired U.S. Colonel Robert Dutton. He is the ninth witness to be called by the investigators. In the words of THE WASHINGTON POST, Dutton played a central role in the management of secret operations for the delivery, by air, of arms to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. One of his planes, loaded with machine gun and munitions, was shot down several months ago by antiaircraft fire from the Sandanista Peoples' Army.

For the first time during the investigation of the scandal, the name of U.S. Vice President Bush was heard. This witness had contacts with Bush's aides. The role of the former CIA director, Casey, whose agents fulfilled the main tasks in the operation, has also become clearer.

As far as President Reagan himself is concerned, his participation in Irangate is no longer doubted by anyone. From the very beginning, he was informed about the intricacies of this secret, political affair, and personally supervised the activities of his aides. However, apprehensive of the consequences of Watergate -- Nixon, at the time, lost his Presidency -- the Washington lawmakers are being very cautious in investigating Reagan's participation in the organization of Irangate.

Zorin: Credibility Issue

LD310110 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 30 May 87

["Moscow viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Whatever revelations the congressional hearings on the Iran-Contra deal may lead to in the future, the facts we have been witness to so far will for long remain the cause of great surprise. Originally the White House claimed that the President knew nothing about the illegal funding of the contras. Now that witnesses' testimonies have proved the opposite, the White House, presto, made a u-turn. The President, it says, did know everything, but this was not a violation of the law. The evidence of the way administration has been handling the Irangate affair is nothing out of the ordinary for it just shows the style of political management. Meanwhile, the point at issue is very important not only to the American people. The credibility of the administration's policy is a matter of international concern. The Iran-contra affair has in effect shown the administration's desire to act on behalf of the American people behind their backs in by-pass of both Congress and the law.

The White House has been doing something utterly different from what the public expected it to do, and this is not the first time. Opinion polls in the United States have found most Americans supporting the Soviet Union's call to stop all nuclear tests.

Special referendums in various parts of the United States -- Chicago, Fort Collins, Colorado and the (?Liplin) County, Pennsylvania -- have shown that most people want a nuclear test ban. So the administration ignores all this. Another example: Congress has passed resolutions urging strict compliance with the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, SALT II, and a ban on nuclear testing. It also voted to stop antisatellite weapons tests in response to a similar move by the Soviet Union. The White House ignores all this, too. Moreover, the President has threatened with veto should Congress enact relevant bills.

Open contempt for the will of the majority of American people has become Washington's standard practice. In our time it is as undemocratic as it is dangerous.

J. KIRKPATRICK ADMITS U.S. DROP IN WORLD'S PRESTIGE

OW290516 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 28 May 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The most diverse media organs of different countries, including the United States, write much lately about the drop in the United States' international prestige. But you must agree, comrades, that it is one thing when a Soviet journalist discusses this, and it is a quite different matter when this is written with sighs of bitterness and even disappointment, by Jeane Kirkpatrick, who cannot be reproached with the intent to inflict moral and political damage on her country.

Two days ago a very bitter Kirkpatrick commentary was published by THE WASHINGTON POST. I quote the commentary, which says in particular: Last year's public opinion poll confirms the drop in prestige of the United States and the growing respect for the Soviet Union among America's most loyal friends. Kirkpatrick, former U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, considers -- I continue quoting -- that these views are spreading in all age groups, but are especially noticeable among young voters, who unflinchingly stick to the negative opinion on American motivations and policies. Among the adult population, a steadily increasing number of people in Federal Germany and the United Kingdom doubt the expediency of retaining current close relations with the United States. Kirkpatrick continues: Many of our best friends have a low opinion of our foreign policy. This opinion is demonstrated in the strong trends for neutrality, noticeable in the election platforms of the UK Labor Party and the FRG Social Democratic Party, where many doubt Americans' loyalty to the cause of justice and the right structure of society.

Kirkpatrick continues: Lack of confidence in Ronald Reagan is part of the problem, but these same countries used to have a low opinion of Jimmy Carter. Mikhail Gorbachev's global diplomacy is admired by many. Confidence in the Soviet Union grows, while confidence in the United States drops.

Indeed, I apologize, comrades, for this long quotation, but one cannot change the words of a song. Such prestigious Western ideologists, and more important such a zealous enemy of the Soviet Union and communism as Jeane Kirkpatrick, are not often forced to make admissions of this kind; they usually say that the growing anti-Americanism is not triumphant yet. They say that good friends even note that Americans forget to consult with them, as before the Reykjavik meeting and that they sometimes remind the United States that to have a friend one must be a friend and to have allies one should behave as an ally.

Well, let us thank Jeane Kirkpatrick for these revelations. Let us admire this demonstration of objectivity, which is unusual for her, and let us agree that one can call this an act of civil courage.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CLAIMS TECHNOLOGY BAN INEFFECTIVE

PM281401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences S. Abramov: "Recurrences of Self-confidence, or the Downfall of the Idea of a Measured Lag"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Respected editors! Recently it has been pointed out in the press that with regard to the Soviet Union the United States is pursuing a policy of export restrictions and an embargo on goods which have a supposedly strategic military significance. This primarily concerns electronic equipment. What is the essence of this policy?

Captain V. Anatolyev

Not so long ago the U.S. Administration decided to extend the jurisdiction of the Export Control Law in order "to prevent the sale of high-technology equipment to communist countries." It is a standard pretext: not to permit the delivery of equipment and technology, particularly electronics and computer equipment which "the Russians could exploit for military purposes." If the Pentagon analysts are right about anything, then it is the fact that existing weapons systems, not to mention those now being developed, are inseparable from computers.

However, it is by no means a matter of the Soviet Union's military exploitation of the computers it obtains but, instead, of a desire to impede by any means our country's development of computer equipment and at the same time to retard the whole Soviet economy. This is precisely the purpose of the various export restrictions and the embargo on trade with the USSR. They try to justify this with the old irritating arguments about a "Soviet military threat."

According to the idea of a "measured" or "controlled" lag, the transfer of the latest equipment and technology to CEMA member countries no earlier than 4 years after their assimilation is to result in the chronic backwardness of these countries.

The export of large and medium computers, high-performance mini-and personal computers, and electronic telephone stations is prohibited on the pretext that all this will permit the improvement of "strategic control systems." The export of computers performing graphics work, computers for automated design work, image-adjusting computers, computers to identify images and sounds, and so forth is not permitted.

Computers everywhere! As Pentagon chief C. Weinberger declared, even the export of children's electronic toys to the USSR must be forbidden. The fear that modern technology "might fall into the Russians' hands," wrote THE NEW YORK TIMES, has resulted in the Pentagon forbidding the export of 40 percent of the products that have no relation to the military sphere.

The U.S. Defense Department is constantly renewing and extending the "list of critical technology possessing military significance." The latter is a kind of standard in whose image and likeness other restrictive lists should be compiled. It is also noteworthy that only military personnel work on a new organ -- "The Conference of Experts on Security and Technology." Its task is "to prevent the transfer of strategically important commodities to the Soviet Union." Information processing facilities, communications facilities, and the newest materials fall into this category.

The United States persistently tries to "harness" its West European partners to this policy of embargo and restriction, for commodities manufactured by U.S. firms account for up to 60 percent of the West Europeans' technical resources. Thus the Swedish aviation industry, as the foreign press points out, employs up to 90 percent U.S.-produced components or those manufactured on U.S. licenses in assembling military aircraft.

The United States concludes bilateral agreements with neutral countries on the strict observance of the restrictions and bans. A special monitoring service has been organized to exclude the movement of new technology not only into the socialist countries but also into other countries deemed "unreliable" by Washington. The Pentagon has secured the right to veto licenses for the delivery of microelectronics, computers, telecommunications systems, and other goods to these countries.

However, this discriminatory policy has not produced results. Today it is impossible to confine scientific and technical progress within any limits, to isolate the socialist countries from the world technology market and force them "to stew in their own juice." It is characteristic that this conclusion is also to be found in a report by the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment, which states: "It is difficult to name the types of equipment received from the West which the Soviet Union itself could not develop."

A logical admission. Our achievements in the sphere of computer equipment are specific and convincing. According to the assessment of U.S. experts, in 1975 the Soviet Union lagged some 8-10 years behind in the production of integrated circuits. Four years later, after studying our output, they reduced this period, to 2-3 years. In 1981 the U.S. journal ELECTRONICS wrote: "The technical base and the technologists' skills are enabling the Soviet Union to manufacture integrated circuits of approximately the same quality as those produced by the United States."

Our country put a considerable amount of interesting hardware on display on the "Elektronmash-86" exhibition. Suffice it to mention the ultrasonic EM 40206 robot which can be programmed to carry out 14,000 welding operations per hour; and the EM 690 robot sounding device which is characterized by its high productivity and precision.

Many people in the West were counting on a protracted lag in the USSR's creation of supercomputers. Such complexes are the basis for the solution of major fundamental tasks of science and technology, global weather forecasting, the conquest of outer space, and the creation of control systems for large-scale facilities. But here, too, their hopes have not been realized. Speaking at the 20th Komsomol Congress, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, congratulated young scientists on their great success in the creation and series production of general purpose computers with a performance capacity of 125 million operations per second, and a factor higher when performing special tasks. In the near future a computer will be created with a speed of more than 1 billion -- and in the following 5-year plan, more than 10 billion -- operations per second.

It was Soviet achievements in developing computer equipment, and nothing else, that enabled Williams Norris, representative of the well-known Control Data Company, to propose the carrying out of joint research and development which could be useful to the Americans also. BUSINESS WEEK was not far from the truth when it wrote: "Control of exports to the Soviet Union can hardly produce any political benefits. In the final analysis the American people and U.S. business circles will be the losers."

And this is how it is turning out. At the start of the 1980's, after encountering the embargo on the delivery of U.S. electronic modules for an automated control system that was then being installed at one Moscow enterprise, specialists from the Finnish firm Valmet Automation employed Soviet electronics. Since then this company has made extensive use of Soviet computers in its control systems, in many cases rejecting U.S. electronics.

The active development of business links with the socialist countries is not only characteristic of Finland, but also of other Western countries which are experiencing considerable difficulties in importing U.S. components. And this is the result: Because of the export bans imposed by the Pentagon, U.S. GNP fell in 1985 by $17 billion altogether, and 188,000 jobs were lost in industry. In practice, the trade restrictions have not had the anticipated impact on the Soviet Union. Suffice it to say that in 1983 our country exported five times more computers than it bought from Italy, the United States, the FRG, France, and Japan together.

SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES U.S. MOVE AGAINST JOURNALISTS

PM291454 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kuvshinnikov report: "'We Will Not Be Under the State Department's Thumb,' USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman States"]

[Text] There were more Soviet and foreign journalists than usual at the regular USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center briefing. Everyone wanted to know: How will the Foreign Ministry spokesman assess the step taken by the United States in barring access of Soviet journalists to briefings at the State Department, and will retaliatory measures be adopted?

These questions were answered exhaustively by Yu. Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry information administration. We regard this step, he stressed, as an action of a patently discriminatory nature. It cannot be ruled out that these measures are designed to provoke retaliation on our part. In this connection I am instructed to state that we will not be under the State Department's thumb, and, complying strictly with international commitments, we will take no retaliatory measures.

By international commitments the Foreign Ministry spokesman meant, first and foremost, the Helsinki accords. In the CSCE Final Act the participating states stressed the need for the broader exchange of information and the improvement of journalists' working conditions. In accordance with the provisions of the Final Act, a number of concrete measures in this direction have been taken in the USSR.

A permanent international press center was set up at the Foreign Ministry with a view to promoting the fulfillment of the Final Act's provisions on improving working conditions for journalists in Moscow. A special USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree was adopted, under which the time taken to examine requests for the granting of visas to foreign journalists is reduced, the accreditation procedure is simplified, visas for multiple visits are granted, and opportunities for trips within the USSR are broadened.

Are these measures leading to constructive steps in response by other countries which took part in the Helsinki conference? In answer to this question from your correspondent, Yu. Gremitskikh explained:

"The American side's action certainly falls outside the general framework. On the whole the resolutions and recommendations enshrined in the Final Act are fulfilled by the signatory states. In any event, we do not perceive, in the majority of them, any desire to restrict Soviet journalists. In this atmosphere the measures taken by the United States lead all the more to the deepest indignation. Such unceremoniousness with regard to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki accords prompts resolute condemnation on our part...".

The foreign journalists present at the meeting noted an interesting coincidence -- at a time when the United States has chosen to violate the Helsinki accords, the Soviet Union has again reaffirmed its adherence to them -- it has stopped jamming Voice of America broadcasts. A coincidence, yes -- but a crystal clear reflection of the two approaches to the "spirit of Helsinki."

Journalists' Union Protest

PM291439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[USSR Journalists' Union protest: "Discriminatory Action"]

[Text] The USSR Journalists' Union expresses a resolute protest in connection with the U.S. State Department's discriminatory actions with regard to Soviet journalists accredited in the United States. It has been decided entirely without grounds to take away the Soviet journalists' accreditation cards, impose restrictions on their movements, and complicate their access to up-to-date information and to take other measures.

The purpose of these actions is obvious -- to limit and hamper the opportunities for Soviet journalists to fulfill their professional duty in full.

The actions of the U.S. State Department do not tally with the spirit of the Helsinki accords or the U.S. Administration's official statements on broadening contacts and improving mutual understanding between our countries.

The USSR Journalists' Union

TASS CONCLUDES ACCORD WITH U.S. DATA BANK FIRM

PM271137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric "From the IZVESTIYA Teletype Room": "Agreement Concluded"]

[Text] New York, 21 May -- An agreement has been concluded here between TASS and the "Mid Data Central" corporation, which owns "Nexus", the largest data, newspaper cutting, and commercial information bank in the world.

As a result of the agreement the TASS English service will become accessible, with the aid of the "Nexus" data bank, to virtually all the mass media, universities, scientific research institutes, and political and social organizations in the United States, as well as to individual American citizens.

PRAVDA CITES PRC JOURNAL ON BORDER CONTACTS

PM291415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[Article prepared by B. Barakhta: "City on the Border. Reportage in the Beijing Journal ZHONGGUO JIANSHE"]

[Text] To judge from PRAVDA's mailbag, Soviet people approve of the positive changes in ties with our great neighbor -- People's China. "We fully support and approve the consistent line of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at normalizing relations with the PRC," I. Shutko (Kremenchug) writes to the editorial office. Similar thoughts are voiced by A. Dammer (Khabarovsk), M. Chekanovskiy (Sverdlovsk), and many others. Our readers also ask: How do people in China perceive and relate to the positive processes, and does the PRC press, for example, report on the development of Soviet-Chinese trade?

The Beijing journal ZHONGGUO JIANSHE recently carried reportage by its own correspondent from the Chinese railroad station at Manzhouli on the USSR border. A significant proportion of the bilateral trade passes through that point. We publish below an account of that reportage.

The green light signal came on, and a train approached the station from the Soviet Union. It is just a stone's throw, as it were, from here, Manzhouli, to the Sino-Soviet border. A few kilometers along the railroad to the northwest is the border...border markers, gates with the national emblems of the PRC and the USSR.

Manzhouli has had a rich history, albeit one that does not stretch far back over the centuries. At the beginning of the 20th century the city became the first station on the newly built Chinese-Changchun Railroad.

For 10 days in August 1945 there was fierce and bloody fighting there between the Soviet Army and the Japanese occupiers. Those unforgettable events are recalled by a monument to the Soviet servicemen-liberators who gave their lives for the Chinese people's freedom. By tradition, every year on 23 February the city's residents come here to pay a tribute of respect and memory to the Soviet servicemen.

Soviet servicemen have also come to the assistance of Manzhouli's residents in our time. When nature erected a mighty ice dam on the Argun River in 1985 and vast areas on both sides of the border were threatened with flooding, Soviet aircraft destroyed the obstruction by bombing and removed the danger of a natural disaster. Efforts were pooled in a similar situation last year -- Chinese and Soviet pilots participated in a struggle against the elements.

Manzhouli today is a major railroad junction and a city with a population of almost 200,000. The northwestern city districts extend for more than 50 km along the Sino-Soviet border. A new station has been built, and diesel locomotives are replacing the steam locomotives in the depot. The station administrators work with the help of computers. All these are the visible results of the development of trade and economic relations between China and the Soviet Union. You could say that Manzhouli is the first to feel and sense with its entire complex organism the warming of Sino-Soviet relations, the cooling, and the thaw.

There was a time when life at the station came to a virtual standstill. Old residents remember how in the early seventies the passenger express from the Soviet Union brought just three passengers here. Today passenger trains from Moscow to Beijing and from the PRC capital to the USSR capital pass through here twice a week. It has to be said that you will not find any empty seats in the compartments.

With the growth in Sino-Soviet trade the freight flow on the railroad is also growing. Almost half of all railroad freight turnover between China and the Soviet Union now passes through the station. Whereas in 1970 Manzhouli railroad workers handled 60,000 tonnes of freight, last year they handled almost 3 million tonnes. This indicator is approaching the record level of 1955, when the freight flow volume totaled approximately 4 million tonnes.

Such a promising form of bilateral trade and economic ties as border trade is growing and developing. Whereas in 1983 its volume in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region totaled 3 million Swiss francs, last year it totaled more than 45 million (Soviet-Chinese trade is reckoned up in Swiss francs -- editor's note).

We looked into freight cars traveling in both directions. China exports beef, preserves, textiles, light industrial products, fruit, peanuts, and soybeans to the Soviet Union via Manzhouli. Trains speed from the USSR to the PRC with timber, chemical fertilizers, cement, rolled metal, motorcycles, refrigerators, and washing machines.

People on both sides of the border believe this is by no means the limit. We have still far from exhausted all the potential of our two great states, Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, pointed out in this connection. China strives for still greater cooperation between our countries in trade, science, and technology on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

...While the wheels were changed to fit the Chinese railroad gauge, the passengers from the newly arrived express examined with curiosity the souvenirs displayed in a kiosk window and leafed through magazines and newspapers in many languages in the spacious waiting room. But what was this? Suddenly a Chinese border guard waved a red flag in the direction of the Soviet border post.

No, nothing particular had happened. The red flag is a signal that the opposite side is being invited for talks. Today such meetings and talks between the two states' border guards are no longer a rarity. Questions that arise are resolved in a calm and businesslike atmosphere. The reason this time was a herd of horses which had crossed the Chinese border in the region of the station. To jokes and laughter from those present the "turncoats" were sent back.

The "incident" was over. Now the signal for the departure of the express was given. The passengers hastened to their cars. An ordinary, businesslike day on the Sino-Soviet border.

RAMSEY CLARK CLAIMS CIA EXPANDING IN PHILIPPINES

LD252010 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Manila May 25 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is widening the scope of its covert activities in the Philippines.

Addressing a news conference here today, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark pointed to a C.I.A. role in the anti-rebel operations of the Philippine Armed Forces.

He led a group of American human rights campaigners on a week-long fact-finding tour of this country.

"Our concern is the role of the United States," Clark told the news conference. "We hope to be able to document" it, he added.

Clark said the evidence would be made available to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz before this planned visit to Manila soon.

Former C.I.A. employee Ralph McGehee, who accompanied Clark, said the U.S. espionage agency was using in the Philippines the same methods as in Nicaragua and Vietnam. It was, in particular, banking on raising anti-communist militarized formations, he said.

Philippines Studying Claims

LD282157 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Manila May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

The Philippine Foreign Affairs Department intends to closely study the information about the role of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States in operations to suppress the insurgent movement in the Philippines, Deputy Foreign Secretary Jose Ingles told reporters. If facts submitted by a group of American champions of human rights, now staying in the Philippines are confirmed, interference in the Philippines internal affairs will be proved.

The PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER today carries an interview with a member of the group, former CIA staffer Ralph McGehee. He said that 115 agents of the U.S. intelligence had been sent to the Philippines to impement a two-year program of the "protection of the United States interests" in that country. That program for which 10 million dollars was appropriated is part of the strategy of low intensity conflicts which was used by the USA during the Vietnam War and also in a number of Latin American countries.

The group collected numerous propaganda leaflets on the Philippine Islands Cebu, Mindanao, Negros. Ralph McGehee said that those leaflets, just as similar materials that had been circulated in other countries where the CIA engaged in subversive activity had the purpose to stir up anti-communist hysteria by means of slander and rigging facts. The former CIA staffer said that anti-Soviet fabrications which appear in the Philippine press can be part of that plan and are meant to justify the U.S. intervention in the Philippines internal affairs.

IZVESTIYA: FIJI DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

PM291448 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev report: "Fiji: Disobedience Campaign Continues"]

[Text] Manila -- It is reported from Suva that supporters of the overthrown government are continuing the wide campaign of civil disobedience.

The unharvested sugar beet crop is becoming overripe, many stores are closed, schoolteachers are on strike, the international airport is half empty. Fiji's tourist industry has provided the exchequer with approximately the same revenue as sugar exports (around $200 million a year). Now the number of tourists has fallen sharply.

Australian and New Zealand trade unions have declared that they will boycott deliveries of any goods from their countries to Fiji, while Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has asked the Australian Government to examine the question of possible economic sanctions against the usurpers of power in Fiji.

Meanwhile the grouping which has declared itself in charge, officially headed by Governor General P. Ganilau, has gone onto the counteroffensive. The ringleader of the military men who carried out the coup, Lieutenant Colonel Rabuka, who has been appointed to the governor general's council of advisers as administrator for internal affairs (the army and the police come under his control), has banned all rallies and meetings. He has also announced, Radio Australia reports, that new parliamentary elections will not take place for at least 16 months. The governor general has declared an amnesty for all the military who took part in the May 14 putsch.

The Great Council of Chiefs (a nonconstitutional but highly influential organization of the biggest clans of indigenous Fijians) is continuing its sessions. Its latest act was an appeal to the governments of India, Australia, New Zealand and the United States to promote immigration to their countries by Fijians of Indian extraction. This is apparently being done in order to evict from the country as many as possible of the ethnic Indians, who outnumber the Fijians of Melanesian and Polynesian extraction. However, as both Fijian and foreign commentators admit, a mass exodus of Indians from Fiji would mean economic collapse for the country.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF SRV'S NGUYEN VAN LINH

VNA on Gorbachev Talks

OW210749 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21 -- Details of Nguyen Van Linh's talks with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow on May 19 during his official visit to the Soviet Union have been reported by VNA correspondent in the Soviet capital.

The two sides centered their discussion on the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mikhail Gorbachev outlined the major measures taken by the Soviet party and gavernment to effect reorganisation which essentially consists in combining the role of the central leading bodies and central planning with the autonomy and sense of responsibility of the localities and grassroots. Touching on questions of the agro-industrial complexes, he said the essential here is to broaden the concern of the farmers for the use of land and the end-results of their labour.

The Soviet leader expressed his support for the policies set forth at the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietman giving priority to the three national economic programmes: food and foodstuff, consumer goods for home consumption and goods for export.

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh informed his Soviet counterpart of Vietnam's economic situation. He said that the Communist Party of Vietnam is carrying out measures to take the country out of the present economic difficulties. These measures have been warmly received by the people. He said the people understand the problems and are determined to work better and to mobilize all possible capabilities of the country. As in the past, he continued, support and assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are of great importance in helping Vietnam fulfill its national economic tasks.

The two sides stressed that the settlement of the socio-economic tasks facing the two countries requires that the two sides reorganize their economic cooperation in order to increase its efficiency.

The two leaders also compared notes on other issues of mutual concern.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of openness, comradeship and mutual understanding.

Friendship Meeting Address

OW290745 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 May 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] On 20 May, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh visited the main office of the Soviet Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, where he met with the leaders and key cadres of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society [SVFS]. Valentina Tereshkova, chairman of the Presidium of the union, labor heroine of Vietnam, and first woman cosmonaut in the world, greeted the distinguished Vietnamese guest. She said:

[Begin Tereshkova recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's visit to the Soviet Union is an important contribution to the consolidation of our two nations' friendship. The meeting with the Vietnamese Communist leader is encouraging the SVFS's key cadres to participate in this noble undertaking more actively. [end recording]

Comrade Titov, chairman of the SVFS, Soviet hero, labor hero of Vietnam, and Soviet cosmonaut, spoke on the SVFS's recent eighth all-union conference. He stressed:

[Begin Titov recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] The SVFS' activities have revealed the spirit of renovation and reorganization. The participants in the conference have highly valued the SVFS' past achievements, and devised specific new ways to increase the effectiveness of its activities.

Permit us to attach importance to the establishment of direct ties between the SVFS and the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association [VSFA] and between our two countries' enterprises, scientific, and cultural organs. This is the best way to expand the exchange of experiences to make Soviet-Vietnamese accomplishments the common treasure of the broad popular masses. [end recording]

Comrade Titov spoke about the cooperation between the SVFS and the VSFA in organizing joint activities to mark the memorable anniversaries in the lives of the two peoples, and in working out joint programs for celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. He pledged that the SVFS's key cadres and the Soviet people would do everything possible to continue to consolidate solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples.

The important activity of the SVFS is to help more than 30,000 Vietnamese youths now training at various colleges, middle-level vocational schools, enterprises, and construction sites in the Soviet Union. Some 900 of them are currently learning to acquire professional skills at the textile mill in the city of Orekhovo-Zuyevo. Luva Serivyora, woman spinner at the textile mill, said:

[Begin Serivyora recording in the Russian, fading into Vietnamese translation] The Vietnamese apprentices have received good care and achieved high production norms while working in the international production units. Workers at the mill have shared their experiences and knowledge to help them become skillful workers when back in their country. [end recording]

The students of a high school in Moscow named after President Ho Chi Minh extended salutations to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh. They said that they had exchanged letters with Vietnamese vanguard teenagers about the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship exhibit room at their school.

After that, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh addressed those present. He said: [Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] We are very glad that, during our official visit to the Soviet Union, we have the opportunity to call on the SVFS. The party, state, and people of Vietnam have highly valued the SVFS's activities over the past 29 years and its important contributions to consolidating the fraternal friendship and overall cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Through its 46 chapters and more than 3,000 collective members, the SVFS has constantly propagated and explained the domestic and foreign policies of the Vietnamese party and state to the Soviet people. The SVFS has supported, united with, and given wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese people in their past anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, as well as in their present national construction and defense. The SVFS's plentiful and dynamic activities have yielded practical, great results. On behalf of the party, state, and people of Vietnam, I sincerely thank dear Comrade Titov, chairman of the SVFS and a great friend of the Vietnamese people, and the leadership of the SVFS. Please convey our thanks to all the SVFS chapters and their collective members.

The Soviet people and progressive people throughout the world will enthusiastically celebrate the 70th anniversary of the GOSR. We are well aware of the great impact of the October Revolution and the great Lenin's thoughts on Vietnam's revolution. May we express our gratitude to the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union, for their substantial, effective aid and support, imbued with a noble, socialist proletarian spirit, to the Vietnamese people? We thank various social strata in the Soviet Union and the SVFS for their concern over, and care for, the lives, studies, and work of our Vietnamese citizens in Lenin's homeland.

We are happy to realize that the fraternal friendship and overall cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam have been further strengthened. The talks over the past days between us and Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev and other party and state leaders of the Soviet Union, the documents signed by both sides, and the Soviet people's warm, heartfelt sentiments prove that Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation have made new, important, and better progress. This is a great source of encouragement for the entire party and people of Vietnam to overcome untold difficulties in the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress.

We hope that the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, will score even greater achievements in their reforms of profound revolutionary significance, and in the struggle to safeguard world peace, and will successfully implement the historic resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress.

We hope that the SVFS and the VSFA, imbued with the spirit of renovation raised by the two parties, will achieve renovation and improve all forms of activity, and will further develop the direct relations between the popular masses and working collectives of the two countries in order to increase the effectiveness of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in each locality and primary production unit. [end recording]

Addition to Moscow Tour Report

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 May, Morning Edition, carries on page 2 under the headline "Getting To Know Moscow" a TASS report on Nguyen Van Linh's Moscow tour. Comparison with the item published in the 26 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page E 10, subheaded "Nugyen Van Linh Tours Moscow," reveal the following additional information: "The Vietnamese leader was accompanied on his tour of the city by V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; I.A. Rogachev, deputy foreign minister, and other officials."

VOROTNIKOV, SRV ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM291029 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 May 87 Single Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received SRV Ambassador to the USSR Nguyen Manh Cam 26 May.

A cordial friendly conversation touching on some aspects of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation took place.

TASS ON REAGAN'S SPEECH ON GULF MILITARY PRESENCE

LD302300 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0955 GMT 30 May 87

[Excerpt] Washington, 30 May (TASS) -- On Friday, President Reagan made a speech in the White House intended to justify the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf, which was approved by him.

Before Reagan's speech, the White House stated that the President approved the plans for such an escalation and the use of U.S. military ships as escorts for Kuwaiti tankers, which will be sailing under the U.S. flag. In addition, the President will determine the start of the escorting procedure, said Marlin Fitzwater, assistant to the President and principal deputy press secretary. The plans for the Persian Gulf were presented to Reagan by a committee of heads of staffs at a special meeting of the planning group on questions of national security, which was held in the White House. Three more ships will be added to the seven now operating in the Persian Gulf, including a cruiser with the Aegis surface-to-air weapon system, according to the BBC television network. They will give assistance in accompanying the Kuwaiti tankers.

Ratification of these plans was preceeded by backstage maneuvers to secure support for them on Capitol Hill. On Friday the leadership of both houses of Congress announced that agreement had been reached with the administration on the issue of expanding the U.S. naval presence in the region. This decision was drawn up in the course of meetings behind closed doors between the legislators and Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, and Frank Carlucci, the President's assistant for national security affairs. In return for Congress' agreement with the administration's plans, a detailed report about them was promised to be made to the legislator.

Having brought into the world the myth about "the Soviet threat," the leader of the White House has announced that shipping in the Persian Gulf must not fall under the control of the Soviet Union, which, by the way, never intended either taking it under its control or foistering its will on the Gulf countries. Having attributed such intentions to the USSR, Reagan declared: "The Persian Gulf will remain free for the navigation of vessels of different countries of the world. I will not allow the Near East to become a place where freedom is infringed upon, nor for it to become the seat of an internatinal conflict." In his turn, F. Carlucci impudently stated at a briefing that the United States "is reluctant to have a Soviet presence" in the Persian Gulf. "Our strategic interests," he added, "consist in the fact that our ships are present there."

Reagan also asserted that the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf is vital in order to avert an extension of the conflict in the near East, and that this presence is a "prerequisite for helping stop the harsh and bloody war between Iran and Iraq, which has now been going on for 6 and 1/2 years." The U.S. presence will continue until such time as peace is reestablished in the region and the threat to shipping in the Gulf vanishes, the President said. "Inasmuch as I am commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces," he said, "it is my duty to make sure that forces are deployed in this region... [TASS ellipsis] which are adequate to carry out this task."

The President claimed that the vitally important interests of the American people are at stake in the Persian Gulf area. Recalling the oil crisis of the 1970's, which hit the economies of the United States and a number of other Western countries hard by causing a shortabe of petroleum products, a hike in their prices, and inflation in general, Reagan said that "this could happen again if Iran or the Soviet Union succeeds in imposing their will on the friendly Arab Gulf states."

The President had in mind here the oil embargo, the decision which in relation to the Western countries that supported Tel Aviv, was made by the Arab states following Israel's aggression of 1973. As is know, the Soviet Union had nothing to do with this action.

Although James Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives, declared that everyone on Capitol Hill is satisfied with the accord reached with the administration on the Persian Gulf, many people in the Senate and the House of Representatives continue to express their fears that the presence of U.S. Navy ships in the zone of hostilities between Iran and Iraq could provoke the United State's direct participation in the armed conflict. "Nobody should harbor any doubts that we are in a conflict zone where inevitable participation in the combat actions is a distinct possibility," noted Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "I believe," he observed, "that unpleasantness awaits us."

RPP ON PERSIAN GULF, STAR WARS STRATEGISTS

NC311116 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Persian to Iran 1530 GMT 30 May 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. political circles continue their debates on the exacerbation of tension in the Persian Gulf. Representatives of the industrial-military complex, who are linked with the implementation of the Reagan administration's Star Wars strategy, have also joined in these discussions.

General John Piotrowski, U.S. space commander [title as heard], has announced that the time has come for radar systems to be deployed in space. By the use of such systems, the Persian Gulf could be under constant control, and the detection of missiles such as that which recently hit the USS Stark could be ensured. The U.S. general believes that, in contrast to the AWACS planes that were unable to warn the U.S. ship, these so-called [words indistinct] would be more beneficial to the United States. The conclusion drawn is that the death of 37 members of the USS Stark crew and the damage inflicted on the U.S. vessel can be attributed to the shortage of U.S. control systems in the Persian Gulf.

Actually, the already existing equipment used by the United States to eavesdrop and spy in this region are more than enough. This equipment does not only include ground facilities, such as the radar systems on U.S. bases in Turkey, Israel, Bahrain, Diego Garcia, and elsewhere; nor do we refer only to the AWACS planes that are continuously patrolling Saudi Arabian airspace; the Persian Gulf countries are controlled from space, too. The espionage information that Washington placed at the disposal of Iran and Iraq not very long ago had been gathered by U.S. satellites [word indistinct]. This information played its role in the exacerbation of the Iran-Iraq war. The U.S. warships that are sailing in the Persian Gulf waters are also fully equipped with radar systems.

Then why is Gen Piotrowski trying to introduce new spying systems into space? Apparently because this step would fall within the framework of the notorious SDI program. This program's objective is not defensive, but offensive. The Star Wars strategists seek by exploiting the "Stark" incident, to add space weapons to the radar systems that can strike at targets on earth and, specifically, in the Persian Gulf. In short, SDI does not constitute an abstract threat, but a very visible and tangible one.

U.S. imperialism, which has declared that this region is within the sphere of its vital interests, intends to use space, not only against the oil installations and other strategic targets, but against countries, too. The logic behind this is as impudent as it is simple: The space sword can made the U.S. policy of force and diktat more fruitful. These intentions on the part of U.S. strategists cannot but cause concern. Also, one cannot be idifferent to the fact that U.S. military-industrial circles are trying, in a bid to fulfill their plans, to exploit the increased tension in the Persian Gulf -- an area that has been witnessing the meaningless and bloody Iran-Iraq war for 7 years now. Therefore, under such conditions, it is of great importance to activate through the United Nations, in particular, efforts that would bring about an immediate halt to the war between the two countries. Efforts of this kind are a must, not only for the normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf, but also for the consolidation of international peace and security.

SOVIET WARSHIPS' VISIT TO TRIPOLI VIEWED

LD312050 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 31 May 87

[Commentary by military correspondent Aleksandr Vasilyev: "Visits by Soviet Ships to Tripoli Harbor"]

[Excerpts] On the basis of an agreement between the two countries, a group of Soviet warships composed of the large antimissile ship [as heard] the Admiral Isachenkov and the destroyer Bezuprechny will pay an official friendly visit to west Tripoli harbor from 2 to 5 June. On this occasion, our military correspondent Aleksandr Vasilyev, wrote the following: The visit by these Soviet warships to the capital of the Libyan Jamahiriyah is not the first. Working visits by Soviet ships to Libyan harbors have been a good tradition in the relations between the two countries for a long time, like the visits by Libyan ships to Soviet harbors. Here it is enough to recall the latest exchange of these visits. In April 1984, the two Soviet warships Zhdanov and [name indistinct] paid an official visit to Tripoli. In September of the same year, the Libyan warships Ibn Umayyah, Ibn Al-Furat, and [word indistinct] al-Hadrami made a return visit to the port of Odessa. These two visits showed the expansion of the relations between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah and were a shining example of the friendship that is increasing in force between the Soviet and the Libyan peoples. [passage omitted]

Working visits by Soviet ships to Libya's harbors have a special importance in light of imperialist attempts to prevent this country from adopting an independent foreign and domestic policy. The visit by the Soviet missile carrier cruiser Vitse-Admiral Drozd to Tripoli on 22 April last year was a shining example of the support of the Soviet Union for the Libyan people in their brave struggle against imperialist intervention. The sailors of this ship, like all the sons of the Soviet people, strongly denounced the U.S. barbaric air raid against the peaceful Libyan towns of Tripoli and Banghazi and announced their solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle for freedom and independence. [passage omitted]

FURTHER ON EVENTS DURING GORBACHEV TRIP TO ROMANIA

PRAVDA Account of Plant Visit

PM281045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Relying on the Masses' Vital Creativity; M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings With Bucharest Working People"]

[Text] Bucharest, 26 May -- Today M.S. Gorbachev visited the "23 August" enterprise, which specializes in the production of various types of railroad equipment, diesel units, equipment for cement plants, and compressors.

M.S. Gorbachev was accompanied by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and Romanian president, and V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A meeting was held with the workers' council at the enterprise. P. Redukanu [name as published], council chairman and party committee secretary, and General Director A. Roshu [name as published] familiarized the Soviet guest with the collective's production, successes, and problems.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee asked many detailed questions, particularly about how the enterprise is promoting high-quality output and savings of raw materials.

General Director A. Roshu: This is the way things are in practice: If, say, the shop fulfills its plan by 105 percent, observes the normatives for consumption of electricity and raw materials, and maintains high standards, the collective receives corresponding incentives on the basis of the results of an analysis carried out by the workers' council.

M.S. Gorbachev: What about workers' average monthly pay? What percentage of it is dependent on quality incentives and on fulfilling the targets for saving materials?

A. Roshu: Between 3 and 5 percent.

M.S. Gorbachev: How does the average pay of a worker compare with that of an engineering and technical worker?

A. Roshu: On average, engineers' pay is 30 percent higher than workers'. That's taking different experience, skills, and seniority into account, of course.

M.S. Gorbachev: I would be interested to hear some information about your plant. Of course, I learned a lot about it before meeting you. I am gratified that you have serious plans for the 5-year plan. I want to wish you success in fulfilling it. Questions of economic cooperation loomed large at my talks with Comrade Ceausescu both yesterday and today. It is hard to boost economic cooperation just through building up commodity turnover. We need production sharing, specialization, and direct ties. And -- when we are ready -- the creation of joint enterprises too. Naturally, this is possible given joint willingness. True, apart from willingness, we are also being strongly pressed to act by the economy. Either we must primarily develop our contacts and economic cooperation within the CEMA framework or seek other ties elsewhere. [paragraph continues]

The situation in the world market is very intensive. It is the stamping ground for the heavyweights of international imperialism who always want to sneak up on our economy. And bear in mind that they succeed in doing so. That is why we will develop our cooperation, and it will be based on socialist principles and on the coincidence of interests rather than on the basis of who cheats whom. That is a totally different situation. It guarantees reliability in developing all countries economies and the independent nature of those economies. Furthermore, we are underpinning our political relations with a still firmer basis in material relations.

We have now reached a new stage: There used to be just trade and some kind of production sharing ties. But that is not enough. Now we must master these new relations. There are also particular features in the development of the economy and in the economic mechanism. There will therefore be difficulties. And they already exist. But they are surmountable. We devoted great attention to this. I criticized the Romanian side and Comrade Ceausescu criticized the Soviet side. And we agreed to instruct our governments and economic departments to work thoroughly in the near future to reveal the potential for expanding cooperation. So we hope that my visit to you with Comrade Ceausescu will be followed up. And we expect good output from you.

Last year, during the meeting of the leaders of the fraternal communist and workers parties, there was a wide-ranging discussion on all cooperation problems. When economic questions were discussed it was agreed to make increased demands of each other. This concerns technical standards and the quality of articles. Let us act in this way, too. Enterprises should not see each other as a place for dumping substandard output. So far it has often been the cause that output was selected for sale to the West -- to earn foreign currency. And we sold each other inferior goods. Does that strengthen socialism? If output is of low quality with poor technical standards, how can labor productivity be increased? And how can we overtake and compete with capitalism? We must restructure our relations. We must restructure them honestly and directly and make demands on each other. Comrade Ceausescu agreed with that, too. The fact that your scientific center is also participating in developing the enterprises's prospects shows that your comrades are applying themselves very responsibly to solving their tasks.

As for Soviet-Romanian relations, the talk stated our satisfaction with the high level of their development. But that is not enough. We must go further. And we agreed to do so. We thought aout how to make our relations more extensive and intensive in the sphere of culture, science, exchanges, sport, and tourism. We must draw closer to each other. When peoples know each other well and exchange experience, there is a firm foundation for high-level politics. I'm not exaggerating, am I, Comrade Ceausescu?

N. Ceausescu: I want to say a few words. Socialism cannot be built without the corresponding level of technical development or without reducing consumption of raw and other materials and energy resources. We agreed that Romanian and Soviet enterprises should take this fully into account when implementing production sharing in the manufacture of certain types of articles.

During our talks yesterday and today Comrade Gorbachev and I understood each other well. But it is the ministries and enterprises that must implement all our agreements. Otherwise our agreements will not be implemented.

M.S. Gorbachev: They will remain pious wishes. But we need real achievements and real advancement. Advancement along the road of progress -- both economic and social.

The talk with members of the workers' council was followed by an inspection of the shops. There were conversations with workers.

M.S. Gorbachev: I greet you. The career [kadrovyy] working class also means highly skilled workers. Please convey my greetings to your families and colleagues. I wish you successes in your work.

What problems are you facing?

Worker's voice: There aren't any!

M.S. Gorbachev: Working people sometimes tell me that when I meet them. But I tell them that it's not true. Then they tell me that their problems are their own and they'll solve them themselves. I am perfectly well aware that we do have problems. they exist at the Gorbachev and Ceausescu level, the ministry and director level, and among working people. Otherwise life would be boring.

Worker's voice: There are problems, Comrade Gorbachev. And if we didn't have them things really would be boring.

M.S. Gorbachev signed the enterprise Visitors' Book:

"I was very interested to see the plant and learn about the labor collective's successes, concerns, and plans for the future. Your brand name is well known outside Romania, including in the Soviet Union. It clearly shows how far Romanian industry has traveled in the years of socialist building.

"At the same time, it is gratifying to note that the enterprise's Communists and working people clearly realize the importance of working tirelessly to further improve the technical standard and quality of output to ensure that it matches the best that the world has to offer.

"This task, which is currently coming to the forefront, is being faced by the working class of the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries. Pooling efforts in this important task and establishing direct production ties will allow us all to move forward together more quickly and successfully. In this respect good prospects are opened up by the organization of cooperation between your enterprise and the M.V. Frunze Science and Production Association in Sumy.

"I wholeheartedly wish you further successes in your work, great happiness, good health, and the realization of all your hopes and plans."

The general secretary then presented the collective with a sculpture entitled "Peace for the World!"

On leaving the workers, the Soviet leader said: I am pleased to have seen your collective's activity. I have had many impressions. I was very impressed by the fact that you show concern in all major areas -- equipment, the economy, social questions, and improving workers' skills. I wish you great successes! I convey cordial greetings to you from our country's working class. I hope that our cooperation will continue to develop.

Medvedev-Stoian Discussion

PM281533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Spirit of Accords"]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 May -- V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met with I. Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The progress in fulfilling the plan for CPSU-RCP interparty ties was discussed.

Satisfaction was expressed with the positive development of cooperation between the two parties, and the desire to continue broadening and deepening interparty ties in the spirit of the accords reached during the top-level talks held in Bucharest was confirmed.

Gorbachev Farewell Cable

PM281449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "From on Board the Aircraft"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, a telegram from on board his aircraft. It states:

"On leaving the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania I would like once again to express to the RCP Central Committee and all the country's Communists and working people sincere gratitude for the warm, cordial welcome given us during our stay in Romania.

"We attach great significance to the Soviet-Romanian talks which took place and evaluate highly the results of the visit, which confirmed the mutual desire to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples and, jointly with the other socialist states, to step up efforts in the struggle to eliminate the nuclear threat and strengthen the positions of the forces of socialism and peace."

RYZHKOV, ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU CONFER IN BERLIN

LD291412 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has met here today Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Government, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

In accordance with the fundamental accords on the issues of expanding and deepening Soviet-Romanian cooperation attained by Mikhail Gorbachev and Nicolae Ceausescu in the course of the visit of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the practical tasks that resulted from these accords for both sides have been subjected to scrutiny.

The heads of state governments have reached an agreement regarding concrete measures that must be taken for the more effective implementation of the long-term program for developing the economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Romania for the period until the year 2000, and also for the enhancement of work on expanding and deepening cooperation and specialization of production, as well as establishing direct links, including the establishment of mixed enterprises and scientific organizations.

Confidence was expressed in the fact that the improvement of mutually beneficial cooperation on both bilateral basis and within the framework of CEMA and the exchange of experience in socialist construction will play a growing role in strengthening fraternal links between the Soviet and Romanian peoples. The conversation took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

CSSR DEVELOPMENT LAGS BEHIND CPCZ CONGRESS TASKS

PM260755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 87 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Vtorushin dispatch under the general heading "Latest Edition"]

[Text] Prague, 21 May -- The rates of acceleration of the country's economic and social development still do not accord with the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress, RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The main thing here is to implement the achievements of scientific and technical progress. But it is in this direction that the greatest losses have been observed. The work of engineers and designers, who are often moved to other jobs, is still being utilized inefficiently. Many leaders, hiding behind objective reasons, avoid solving urgent scientific and technical problems.

At the same time, there are many examples of active and really creative work, the newspaper notes. For instance, the collective at the "Kovosvit" Plant in the city of Sezimovo Usti managed to accelerate the development and production of a unique machine tool 20 months ahead of schedule. It is necessary to strive to reduce the time taken to assimilate new technology and new output, RUDE PRAVO stresses. In scientific and technical development the time factor is decisive.

PZPR CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD300143 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee Control and Auditing Commission led by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Party Control Committee.

PRESIDIUM RELIEVES DEFENSE MINISTER SOKOLOV OF DUTIES

LD301658 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet appointed General of the Army Dmitriy Yazov USSR Defense Minister. Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov has been relieved of the duties of USSR defence minister in connection with his retirement.

Brzezinski on 'Example'

PM011029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Z. Brzezinski on the Aircraft Incident"]

[Text] Washington, 31 May -- Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security assistant to President Carter, said in an interview for ASSOCIATED PRESS that the steps taken in the Soviet Union following the violation of its airspace should serve as an example to the U.S. leaders.

The Russians have done what the U.S. military and political leadership has not had the courage to do, namely: Punish military leaders when there is a significant setback, Brzezinski said. We lost marines in Beirut, the frigate Stark was attacked and almost 40 people died, and no one was dismissed. The Russians have set us an example of how to assume responsibility and how to be accountable for such things.

The U.S. naval frigate Stark was hit in the Persian Gulf on 17 May by a missile fired by an Iraqi fighter. The ship was equipped with a modern air defense system, but it did not work. The Pentagon has started investigating the incident, but it has not yet established who was responsible for the fact that the rapid-fire antiaircraft installation radar failed to pick up the missile and it was not destroyed.

Yazov Replaces Sokolov

LD301709 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed General of the Army Dmitriy Yazov USSR minister of defence.

Dmitriy Yazov was born in 1923. He is Russian, member of the CPSU since 1944. He has been with the Soviet Army since 1941. He graduated from the Frunze Military Academy in 1956 and from the Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces in 1967.

During the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) he held a number of commanding posts, took part in the fighting on the Volkhov and Leningrad fronts in the Army in the field. In post war years he held various commanding and staff posts. Later he commanded the Army in the field. In post war years he held various commanding and staff posts. Later he commanded the Army and Group of Forces. For seven years he was commander of the troops of the Central Asian Military District, and later of the Far-Eastern Military District. He has worked of late as USSR deputy defence minister for personnel. Dmitriy Yazov is alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov has been relieved of his duties as USSR defence minister in connection with his retirement.

POLITBURO CITES 'NEGLIGENCE,' RELIEVES KOLDUNOV

PM011049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At a session held on 30 May 1987 the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a report from the USSR Ministry of Defense on the circumstances surrounding the violation of the Soviet Union's airspace by an aircraft piloted by FRG citizen Rust. It was established that the aircraft, which belonged to a Hamburg flying club, was detected by the Air Defense Forces' radar as it approached the USSR's state border. Soviet fighters twice buzzed the West German aircraft.

At the same time, the Politburo pointed out that the Air Defense Forces' command displayed impermissible lack of concern and resolve to intercept the intruding aircraft, in not resorting to combat means. This fact points to serious shortcomings in the organization and conduct of combat readiness [boyevoye dezhurstvo] for defending the country's airspace, and to a lack of due vigilance and discipline, and to major omissions in the management of troops on the part of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

For negligence and lack of organization in intercepting the violation alluded to, the absence of control for the actions of the antiaircraft defense forces, the Politburo has deemed it necessary to relieve Comrade Koldunov, commander in chief of the Antiaircraft Defense Troops, of his duties. A decision was made on strengthening the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo again emphasized the fundamental importance of the task of resolutely raising the level of the combat readiness and the discipline of the armed forces; of the need for skillful handling of the troops; and of ensuring their constant capability to cut short any encroachments on the sovereignty of the Soviet state.

It was brought to notice that the USSR Procuracy is conducting an investigation into all the circumstances connected with the violation of the USSR's air space and the actions of figures in authority in this situation, and also with the responsibility of the FRG citizen.

AFP NOTES ALIYEV RECENT HEART ATTACK, REPORTS ABSENCES

AU301408 Paris AFP in English 1357 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 30 (AFP) -- Geydar Aliyev, one of the 11 members of the Soviet Politburo, has been stricken by a serious heart attack, according to persistent rumours here corroborated by several Western diplomatic sources.

Mr. Aliyev failed to joint Politburo members on Friday at Moscow airport to meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev who was returning from a summit meeting of the Warsaw Pact alliance in East Berlin.

Mr. Aliyev, 64, has also been absent from public gatherings for the past three weeks, leading to speculations that he was seriously ill.

First deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Mr. Aliyev was a former secretary of the Communist Party in the republic of Azerbaijian and before that he ran the state security (KGB) in Azerbaijian.

MILITIA TO ENFORCE CPSU HOME DISTILLING DECISION

LD010925 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the progress achieved in implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism and on intensifying this work. It is noted that over the period since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decision of 7 May 1985 on measures for overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, considerable work has been carried out in the capital and in the provinces to establish a sober way of life and to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkenness. This is facilitating an improvement of the moral atmosphere in society and a reinforcement of labor discipline and law and order.

The consumption of alcoholic drinks in 1986 fell by almost one-half, compared with 1984. Loss of work time through absenteeism was reduced. There was a fall of one-third in the number of people taken to medical sobering-up stations, and of 26 percent in the number of crimes committed because of drunkenness. Industrial and domestic injuries fell and there was a considerable reduction in the number of victims of road accidents. For the first time in many years the country's mortality rate fell.

The practice of the past 2 years confirms the realistic nature of the set task -- to eradicate drunkenness from our society -- and the efforts being made in this aim are ardently supported by the Soviet people.

At the same time, this work is not being pursued everywhere with proper persistence, combativeness, and consistency. Success has not yet been achieved in universally creating a broad front for the struggle against drunkenness, in directing all party and public organizations toward these problems, in enhancing the educational role and influence of labor collectives, and in ensuring a skillful combination of educational, economic, and administrative-legal measures.

There is no perceptible change toward individual forms of working on specific carriers of social evil. Many officials in party, state and economic bodies, and public organizations do not have an attitude of proper responsibility toward fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on these questions. They overestimate what has been achieved and do not take into account that the passion for alcohol cannot be overcome in one fell swoop by loud campaigns of brief duration without persistent, systematic, and unremitting work. Attempts to solve the problem of eradicating drunkenness chiefly by prohibitive and administrative methods not only do not yield firm results, but on the contrary drive the illness deep down, give rise to new problems, and as a result compromise something which is important and necessary. In many places, work to prevent and eradicate drunkenness has diminished. The CPSU Central Committee considers it impermissible that in a number of regions -- particularly in Moldavia, Tatar, Udmurst, and Komi ASSR, Altay Kray, Belgorod, Vinnitsa, Kiev, Kursk, Lipetsk, Smolensk, Sumy, Tyumen, Chernigov, and Cherbassy Oblasts -- home distilling, for which large quantities of sugar are being bought up, is increasing. This undermines the work of overcoming drunkenness and does enormous economic and moral damage.

The situation requires serious and immediate measures to overcome the mood of complacency and perplexity at the difficulties and complexities of the struggle against entrenched habits. An additional package of measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism is planned.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed that the party views the overcoming of drunkenness and alcoholism as an urgent task of great political importance and as an integral part of restructuring and the work on many different levels to cleanse our society's moral atmosphere of everything alien to the socialist system. In this respect there will be no going back or slackening of effort. The noble cause of asserting sobriety as the norm of our lives must be taken to its conclusion. The decision is being published in the press.

In connection with the need to further improve the effectiveness of the fight against home distilling, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has issued a decree on the penalty for home distilling.

The decision stipulates that the preparation or storage of illicit liquor or other spirits distilled at home without intent to sell, and the preparation or storage of equipment for distilling such spirits without intent to sell will incur an administrative penalty of a fine of R100-300. The adminstrative fine will be imposed by the militia, the internal affairs body.

If the same actions are repeated within a year of imposition of the administrative penalty, the offenders will incur criminal proceedings and will be punished by corrective labor [isparavitelnyye raboty] for a period of up to 2 years or by a fine of R200-500.

The preparation or storage of strong spirits distilled at home for the purpose of sale, and the sale of such drinks, remain a criminal offense, as does the preparation or storage for the purposes of sale of distillation equipment, and the sale of such equipment.

The decision is published in full in the VEDOMOSTI of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

UKRAINE PAPERS CITE TEACHERS' CONGRESS

Shcherbitskiy Address

AU261446 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 May 87 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the Fifth Ukrainian SSR Teachers Congress in Kiev on 16 May 1987: "Deepening School Reform, Educating an Active, Creative Personality" -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: V.I. Lenin always considered the development of public education to be closely connected with economic and cultural construction. Such an attitude is also valid in our times. The pursuit of the line aimed at accelerating socioeconomic progess and the deep changes taking place under the conditions of restructuring all spheres of our society's life have, naturally enough, required the assessment of both the goal and the quality of general and vocational education in a new manner.

The party, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, closely links the accomplishment of the tasks that have been set primarily with efforts to ensure that these tasks have cadres, and with the increased role of the human factor. As M.S. Gorbachev emphasized at his recent meeting with representatives of Baykonur Cosmodrome and Leninsk city labor collectives, the objective of retructuring is to accomplish tasks for man's benefit, and the main means for achieving this goal is man himself.

This implies that the entire system of training and education must also contribute toward revealing most fully man's abilities, toward shaping a creative personality of the worker capable of mastering and applying in practice the lastest achievements of science and technology, as well as progressive methods of management. Consequently, the need has emerged for radical changes, and the reform of the general-education and the vocational schools has been aimed precisely at these changes. Because stagnation phenomena, accumulating in society for a long time, have also affected the school. Formalism, passion for indexes [protsentomania], conservatism, and an indifferent attitude toward the matter at hand have, unfortunately, penetrated many organs of public education and teachers' collectives.

It is good that the republic's teachers congress had dedicated its proceedings precisely to the scrutiny of the progress made in implementing school reforms, and to the search for ways to increase its effectiveness. At the same time, Comrades M.V. Fomenko and Ye. M. Kadatskiy in their accountability reports, and many other delegates in their speeches, quite rightly emphasized that school restructuring was progressing too slowly and without noticeable qualitative changes.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy tackled some topics discussed at the teachers congress.

/Point one./ At the 27th CPSU Congress and in the Central Committee's political report emphasis was placed on the need /to adhere more fully to the Leninist principle of combining training with production labor, to more resolutely raise the effectiveness of training, and to radically improve youth's preparation for independent lies and labor./

While assessing the situation in accordance with these criteria, one has to admit that no substantial changes have taken place yet in the training and educational process in the republic's general-education, vocational, and technical schools, and that this process frequently falls short of the requirements of social practice. As before, the number of pupils who do not assimilate the material taught very well is significant, particularly in the lower grades. The excessive load borne by pupils, discussed at the preceding congress, has not been eliminated.

The elaboration of new curricula and textbooks falls significantly short of the requirements of the reform, particularly in mathematics, physics, biology, and some humanities, and this was correctly noted by both the speakers and congress delegates Comrades G.I. Yegorova, I.B. Novikova, and others. The point that should be discussed today is, as is known, not simply the quality of individual textbooks and teaching aids, but the way to create an appropriate curriculum with them. Of course, those who should more deliberately tackle all these problems are the republic's Ministry of Education and its teacher-training and psychology institutes in close cooperation with the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences.

Or let us have a look at another aspect of the matter. As you know, to accelerate scientific-technological progress and to switch our economy to a qualitatively new level of technology, universal competence in computers is needed for our young people. This subject is new and not easy. Some people think that basic data processing and computer techniques are just a new subject in the curricula. This view is very mistaken. Without these skills it will be impossible to work tomorrow in any national economic branch, as B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and other speakers convincingly argued.

Consequently, it is essential to soon train the cadres of teachers and to settle the problems of providing schools with computers. Of course, for some time there will be difficulties in the supply of appropriate equipment. For this reason, better use must be made of the local possibilities. Experience accumulated in Kiev, Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, Lvov, Odessa, Kharkov and other cities deserves particular attention. Their computer centers at enterprises, higher educational establishments, and scientific research institutions have organized continuous classes.

Young people's technical creativity has to be regarded as a great help in learning many basic sciences, and primarily computers science. Our potential in this sphere is inexhaustible, particularly in cities and in many rayon centers. However, they have been inadequately utilized.

There are still too few technical groups at schools, particularly for cybernetics, electronics, and computer techniques. This useful activity is frequently being regarded as a hobby. This is probably why only an insignificant number of pupils has been engaged in it, particularly in Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye, and Nikolayev Oblasts. Many school competitions and contests are still being arranged in a formal way.

All this, of course, does not contribute toward the preparation and -- as time passes -- toward the selection of the most able and talented young people for training at higher educational establishments, particularly the technical ones. It is not out of place to ask leaders of the Ukrainian Trade Unions Council, Komsomol Central Committee, ministries, and departments: When at long last will interesting exhibitions of young people's technical creativity -- let alone the application of original inventions of young inquisitive minds -- be systematically organized?

There is no need to demonstrate /the importance of the vocational and technical school./ Its role in preparing cadres to operate modern equipment is determinant. This is why serious shortcomings in the performance of many vocational and technical schools must be disturbing. For example, the fact that the number of graduates with increased qualification ratings and excellent certificates has dropped is disturbing.

Students are being insufficiently prepared for work under the conditions of team contracting and economic accountability, and the pace of preparing workers for priority sectors of technical and technological development is too slow. So, out of the 430,000 school graduates who are sent annually into the national economy, only 2 percent posses new and most promising skills. To remedy the situation, schools must, in particular, more boldly change over to work in line with direct agreements with enterprises, associations, and organizations.

/Point two./ One of the crucial tasks of school restructuring is /to improve educational work, particularly the ideological and class tempering of students./ The study of humanities as a basis for pupils' ideological preparation is to be qualitatively elevated new level.

The business-like and principled discussion on imminent problems concerning the restructuring of work among young people, held at the 20th All-Union Komsomol Congress -- which proved to be an outstanding political event not only for the Komsomol, but also for our society as a whole -- is of great importance for the entire matter of education. As noted at the Komsomol congress, the more actively pupils themselves with their Young Pioneer and Komsomol organizations participate in education work, the bigger the returns from this work are. After all, school self-government is the first -- and for this reason particularly important -- lesson of democracy. [paragraph continues]

To notice the initiative of Young Pioneers and Komsomols in time, to correctly steer and encourage it means also to accelerate school reform.

But what do we frequently run up against in practice? In this sphere, there are serious shortcomings in ideomoral education, lack of painstaking individual work, and one-sided orientation toward the so-called "mass measures." This is the subject which was emotionally tackled by a congress delegate, Comrade R.V. Bernadskaya. These shortcomings occasionally bring about unsound manifestations and delinquency among pupils; many children and teenagers have been booked for petty theft, vagrancy, stealing means of transportation, and so forth. It is bitter to have to admit that drunkenness and drug addiction have penetrated schools and colleges.

The proper question arises: Who is to be blamed for it? It is only fair to admit that teaching collectives also share the blame. Many of them have proved to be unable to give up the obsolete forms of education; they adhere to measures of prohibition instead of organizing work and leisure for pupils. But the enterprise of education cannot be enhanced by prohibitions and excessive tutelage alone. It is not enough to establish negative phenomena and facts; it is necessary to find their origins and to nip them in the bud.

The time has come to create in every city and locality a well-thought-out system to organize leisure time for pupils, including technical and artistic creativity, sports, and hobby clubs. Naturally enough, all this has to be done on the basis of broadly encouraging the initiative and spontaneity of young people themselves. Such an experience does exist, but its spread is very slow.

The Ukrainian Ministries of Education and of Health, and the Ukrainian State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports must be more persistent in overcoming departmental obstacles, must more closely unite the efforts to temper -- even more effectively and starting in preschool establishments -- the younger generally both physically and psychologically.

Our sacred duty is to do our utmost to enable the younger generation to grow healthy and happy, ideologically tempered, and prepared to work and to defend the homeland. A matter of common concern of the school, the family, public organizations, labor collectives, and the mass media is to help young men and women develop firm resistance to bourgeois ideology and shape inflexible convictions.

We must not forget that subversive centers abroad at present particularly count on young people and on kindling nationalist feelings. For this reason teaching collectives must always keep "internationalist and patriotic" education in their vision. It is essential to explain to pupils the essence and achievements of the CPSU's nationality policy in a well-argued and conv'ncing manner, without avoiding topical or even pointed questions. After all, we have nothing to hide. The Soviet authorities have done for each nation and nationality what mankind's best minds could only dream about, have created the most suitable conditions for developing national culture and language.

In connection with this, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, I would also like to emphasize the need for students to further improve their study of the Russian language -- alongside their own Ukrainian language. Without it, it is impossible to master the entire wealth of knowledge. Voluntarily accepted by the Soviet people as a means of international relations, the Russian language has become for us the language of internationalism, of friendship and brotherhood, one of the officially recognized languages for international relations.

What matters is to settle all problems of our life -- the cadre, social, and cultural ones -- with respect for the national feelings of people and by adhering to party principles regarding any deviation from the norms of internationalism, regarding the manifestations of national narrow-mindedness, which are alien to us.

/Point three./ There is perhaps no need to demonstrate that /in the entire system of educating children and teenagers, socially useful labor holds a particular place./ This labor has to be organized so that, as V.I. Lenin emphasized, "young people in any city are able every day to accomplish one or another task involving communal labor, no matter how insignificant or simple this task may be."

There are many examples of precisely such an attitude toward the labor education of young people. Here is one of them. In Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon of Kharkov, cooperation between schools and colleges, on the one hand, and the tractor plant, on the other, has been organized in a business-like manner. This has become acquired part of the system. The labor collective is interested in qualified reinforcements, and the pupils are interested in the conscious choice of a profession and in mastering it. The plant has built a training shop for the pupils, has manned it with specialists and provided modern equipment. The plant has also participated in the construction of a training center for vocational and technical education, and has equipped it with modern machine tools.

Also the collectives of the S.P. Korolev production association in Kiev, the "Zhdanovtyazhmash" production association in Zhdanov, the V.I. Lenin steel combine in Krivoy Rog, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, including those headed by leaders as renowned as D.K. Motornyy, V.A. Plyutinskiy, D.I. Stasyuk, and others, have been cooperating well with the school.

The achievements of the aforesaid kolkhoz collectives are organically linked through concern for developing the school which has turned into a base for cadre training and into the center of the entire cultural life of the village. One can say with confidence that if a village has a good school, a good kindergarten, and a good club, it also has a reliable future. This is a point which was convincingly proved here by V.G. Pogorelov, sovkhoz director in Nikolayev Oblast.

However, one must not turn a blind eye to the fact that many enterprise leaders have assumed an irresponsible attitude toward the reform's requirement to share responsibility for student training and education with the school. How else can one explain the fact that only 50 percent of base enterprises have provided workplaces for students' production labor?

Leaders of the republic's Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Building Materials Industry, Ministry of Motor Transport, and State Agro-Industrial Committee are indebted to the school. They are indebted notwithstanding the generous promises made. More attention to the development of these -- general-education, vocational, and technical schools, children's houses and boarding schools, including attention to renewing their training and material base -- should be paid by the republic's Gosplan, Gosstroy, State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, and by their leaders Comrades V.A. Masol, G.K. Zlobin, and P.I. Mostovoy personally.

It is essential to begin in earnest to organize food services for students. Notwithstanding the fact that the last 5-year plan for putting dining rooms into service at schools and colleges were overfulfilled, the need is still acute. [paragraph continues]

Taking into account the fact that, in the current 5-year period, the number of students will significantly increase, the plans for putting dining rooms into service (for 250,000 students at schools and for 30,000 students at colleges) must not only be fulfilled, but also overfulfilled. This also applies to the arrears incurred in 1986; they must be compensated for. The republic's Ministry of Trade, Union of Consumer Societies, and State Agro-Industrial Committee along with public education organs and local soviets are obligated to take all necessary steps to improve organization and to provide children everywhere with high-quality food services.

/One more point. Our society rightfully associates the success of the school reform with the teacher, with his conscientious and selfless work./ In the republic there are now nearly 600,000 teachers, tutors, and foremen for production training. In recent times, the number of teachers with higher education has increased. In vocational schools, teachers with higher education has increased. In vocational schools, teaching collectives have been reinforced with qualified specialists and front-ranking production workers.

Among young people's instructors there are now 41 Heroes of Socialist Labor, 3 USSR people's teachers, and about 2,000 of the republic's honored workers of vocational and technical education. Nationwide recognition has been won by Socialist Labor Heroes G. Ye. Glushchenko from Kiev and M.P. Gluskharev from the Crimea; USSR people's teacher Yu.N. Chernenko from Kherson Oblast; teachers-innovators V.F. Shatalov from Donetsk, N.N. Paltyshev from Odessa, and many others.

Since the last congress, more than 13,000 of the best teachers in the republic were distinguished with high state awards.

On the eve of the congress, a large group of general-education and vocational school workers received honorary certificates and certificates of the Ukranian Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as the titles of the republic's Honored Teacher and Honored Worker of Vocational and Technical Education.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government, V.V. Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated the award recipients and wished them new accomplishments.

Particularly high demands have been placed before the teacher now, when the task of shaping each student's personality is in the foreground. As emphasized in many speeches, the success of the school reform depends primarily on radical changes in teaching methods, on the consolidation of a new way of viewing education, and on real cooperation between teacher and student. The dictum of the prominent teacher, V.A. Sukhomlinskiy, "I dedicate my heart to children," reflects the essence of the teaching profession, its lofty mission. The art of teaching lies in the ability to creatively use the achievements of pedagogic science and practice to encourage -- and not to compel -- the students to master knowledge; it lies in the ability to inspire them to good and noble deeds.

But let us be frank: Many teachers still need to pull themselves up to the higher requirements. This should also be facilitated by teacher certification, which, unfortunately, has thus far been ineffective. Teachers have been writing and speaking about that themselves. There have also been many complaints about the level of retraining teaching cadres.

It is not mere chance that the press and television have been actively highlighting sharp discussions on the essence of innovative teaching. Of course, there are many problems in this regard. But we are firmly convinced that the creative search for teachers-innovators has to be supported more actively.

Evidence of it is also the experience of Sakhnovka secondary school in Cherkassy Oblast, with USSR People's Teacher A.A. Zakharchenko as director. What has been created there -- not at the central farmstead of the kolkhoz, mind you, but at a team's village -- is a school for the future in the literal sense of the word. All the villagers together, with their own hands have built an entire school complex which includes, in addition to classrooms, a well-equipped workshop, an observatory, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, and the village museum.

The school provides the pupils not only with knowledge, but also educates them as true citizens and frugal land managers. What is it that makes them strong? Briefly, put creativity. All that comes from the school director, a man really fascinated by his job, a teacher-innovator. The experience of Sakhnovka village is one more proof that in the end success depends on cadres.

While placing high demands on the teacher, one must not forget that he also needs constant support. In this context, everything is important: housing and living conditions, consideration for his time, and the organization of leisure time and recreation for him.

There is no need to prove how essential it is that a creative and benevolent atmosphere prevail in every teaching collective.

Both in this respect and in accomplishing all tasks stemming from the school reform, we count on the brisk activity of party organizations at schools and colleges, on the vanguard role of communist teachers, and on our teachers guards -- veterans of public and vocational education.

Here is the last point/ The republic's Ministry of Education and State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education are, obviously, the organizers of general-education and vocational school restructuring. However, a check into the situation and critical remarks made by the congress delegates are evidence that the existing possibilities still have not been utilized to create in all schools and colleges an atmosphere of creativity and responsibility for the timely accomplishment of concrete reform tasks by every educational establishment and every teacher.

The republic's Ministry of Education, which has on its staff many experienced teachers; Comrade M.V. Fomenko, minister, personally; ministerial board members and party committee are all expected to pay much more attention to improvements in the style and methods of work, and to better coordinate the efforts of local organs to accomplish the most urgent tasks of the reform.

This also fully applies to the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Absorbed in the current affairs, Comrade Ye.M. Kadatskiy, committee chairman, and his deputies frequently lose sight of important and promising sectors of work and mainly the quality of vocational preparation for workers cadres.

A great deal must also be done by the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and all Komsomol organizations to boost their role in the life of the school, and to cultivate in every student an active position in life and high responsibility for mastering knowledge.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers Presidium are still insufficiently strict in demanding from party organizations, soviet executive committees, ministers, and departments accounts for implementing the school reform.

Life demands that one clearly realize: The school reform applies to all and to everyone; in this respect, there must be no inactive -- and even less so, indifferent -- people.

The proposals and remarks made at the congress will be painstakingly examined in the republic's Council of Ministers and appropriate ministries and departments, and the necessary measures will be taken to comply with them.

At the end V.V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Our school is an authentic people's creation, a great achievement of socialism. It should go ahead of the times, should aim for the future, because this is precisely where the country's tomorrow is taking shape.

The 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum have also opened a wide scope for creative activity, initiative, public efforts in the noble field of public education. Therefore, we have everything needed to work better.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, V.V. Shcherbitskiy cordially wished the teachers congress delegates and all the republic's pedagogues great creative successes.

Proceedings Noted

AU261450 Kiev RADYASNKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 17 May 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "The Teachers Congress Completes Proceedings"]

[Text] The Fifth Ukrainian SSR Teachers Congress continued its proceedings on 16 May. Its delegates discussed the progress made in the republic in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses and the main guidelines for the reform of the general-education and vocational schools to further improve the quality of teaching and the communist education of the younger generation.

The congress was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The delegates adopted a resolution calling on all the republic's pedagogues to work inspiringly, and to use all their knowledge and energies to deepen the restructuring of the general-education and vocational schools, to prepare the young generation for life and labor.

With this the teachers congress ended its proceedings.

(A report on the congress proceedings will be published)

ALIYEV SIGNS AMBASSADOR STEPAKOV'S OBITUARY

PM010859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 87 Second Edition p 8

[Obituary of Vladimir Ilich Stepakov]

[Excerpt] Vladimir Ilich Stepakov, Soviet party worker and diplomat, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR, and personal pensioner of union significance, died suddenly 28 May 1987 in his 75th year.

V.I. Stepakov was born 13 June 1912 in Kaluga in the family of an employee. [passage omitted]

In 1961 through 1964 he held responsible posts in the CPSU Central Committee. In 1964-1965 he headed the IZVESTIYA editorial office and in 1965-1970 he was a CPSU Central Committee department chief. In 1971-1978 he was USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY. [passage omitted]

G.A. Aliyev, Ye.K. Ligachev, E.A. Shevardnadze, A.N. Yakovlev. V.A. Medvedev, S.V. Chervonenko, Yu.M. Vorontsov, A.G. Kovalev, L.F. Ilichyev, V.P. Loginov, V.M. Nikiforov, B.N. Chaplin, V.I. Dolgov.